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TRADE CHART TERMED BAR TO RECOVERY

'Curve' System Said to Take Away Responsibility for World Changes

FINDING OF REMEDIES PUT AS FIRST AIM

Mastery of Monetary Conditions Said Necessary for Future Security

Depressed world economic conditions present a problem, a true analysis of which is difficult to attempt through the medium of one individual. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, therefore, has enlisted the services of authorities on this problem, who offer their views in a series of 10 articles, the first of which appears today. All of these views do not necessarily receive the indorsement of the Monitor.

By PROF. GUSTAV CASSEL
International Authority on Economics and Finance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Since the fall of 1929 the world has been exposed to an economic crisis of the most violent nature, and the army of unemployed in leading industrial countries has grown in a most alarming way.

Confronted with this troublesome situation the part of the financial press that thinks it its function, at any price, to calm the uneasiness of the public and to disarm all criticism, makes all sorts of endeavors to explain the whole phenomenon as a phase of a purely mechanical movement which has to follow its own course and for which nobody has any responsibility.

This movement is illustrated by mathematical curves and we are told that the ups and downs of these curves are mighty waves ruling the economic life of the world. If we are down now we are doomed to be so, but we have always the consolation that the next wave will take us up again on a top of prosperity!

This line of thought which gets much support from statistical investigations is extremely pernicious as it tends to eliminate every feeling of responsibility and every interest in a more accurate analysis. In fact we have to do here with a modern Occidental form of ancient Oriental fatalism, unworthy of a race that has succeeded in so many respects in making itself master of nature.

Future Stated Afresh

To combat these tendencies has an importance far beyond the present difficulties. It is a primary condition, however, for a true understanding of them, and for finding the remedies that alone can help us out of them, and give us some guarantee against not being thrown into such a catastrophe again.

It is easy to point out some main factors that, since the war, have had a seriously disturbing influence on the

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Spain Recognizes State Intervention Disturbs Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Several new laws indicate that the Spanish Government is at last recognizing that protection of home industries has its limits. A commencement to rectify the policy of the Dictator has been made with the cotton, hemp and paper industries and these will in future be able to expand without the express authority of "regulating committees" hitherto controlling all modifications in the plant of factories and the establishment of new ones. This change, coupled with the decision to let in duty free any article the importation of which benefits home industries, is likely to have important repercussions on the trade and employment situations.

Since 1877 Spain has been following the policy of other countries in regard to protection. The tariff of 1922 was believed to be a landmark in the career of Spanish protectionists not likely to be surpassed by any successive governments. In 1926, however, when making an enthusiastic appeal to the people to buy none but Spanish goods, the Dictator wiped out all concessions to "most favored nations" in order to limit to the utmost foreign competition. It was soon found, however, that although the customs barriers kept out the foreigner they could not prevent free competition among home manufacturers. To keep this within certain limits "regulating committees" were established to which all plans for improvements in plants and expansion by existing companies and all projects to establish new factories had to be submitted. Inevitable delays and abuses followed.

Now at last it is being recognized that state intervention of this kind does a great deal more harm in the end than good and a start has been made in the case of the three industries named which frees them from this intervention.

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Freed From French Military Occupation

Map Shows Rich Mining District of the Saar and Its Industrial Center, Saarbrucken, Which Has Bid Adieu to the Last of French Occupying Troops.

Saar Cleared of Troops as French Quit

Way to Accord With Reich Made Easier by Voluntary Retirement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Evacuation of the Saar, though scarcely comparable to the evacuation of the Rhineland, is nevertheless an important European event. In accordance with the promises made by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, and the decisions taken by the League of Nations, the troops which continued to guard the railways of the Saar have been withdrawn. They had already been reduced to a minimum of 250 French and Belgian soldiers, and now this final battalion has left Saarbrücken.

According to the Treaty of Versailles, the territory of the Saar was placed under control of the League of Nations for a period of 15 years. At the expiration of that time a plebiscite should be taken to determine whether the Saar population should become German or French, or place itself permanently under the administration of the League. The general view is that the result of the plebiscite is a foregone conclusion and that the Saar population will revert to Germany. In these circumstances it is even considered desirable in some quarters to announce the plebiscite.

The Germans feel strongly that it is arbitrary to deprive them of a territory to which their claims have been made good, and, while abnormal conditions between France and Germany are generally disappearing, it is surely a pity to prolong abnormal conditions at one particular point.

Virtue of Necessity

The French have reasons for abandoning their claims now. Since the result is a foregone conclusion, a plebiscite, were it held, would only advertise the feebleness of the French case. Therefore, if the plebiscite can be dropped and no figures recorded, France, making a virtue of necessity, will, it is hoped, earn the gratitude of Germany and of the Saar population by a voluntary restoration. It was asserted that, in dealing with the financial and economic questions now, it was not sought to prejudice the political choice of the inhabitants of the Saar. Yet obviously this assertion was a polite fiction, and whatever may officially be the case, the beginning of negotiations on the subject of the mines denotes on the part of the French virtual abandonment of hope of the Saar's becoming territorially French. For if there is a prospect of the Saar being incorporated by France, these potential contingencies

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SNOW REMOVAL TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR THOUSANDS

Work for 40,000 or 50,000 Will Be Needed in Keeping Roads Clear

Encouragement is found in latest news of the unemployment situation.

One advantage seen in the coming of winter is the providing of jobs in removal of snow. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 will find work in keeping highways clear in the "snow belt."

Improvement of business is noted in a number of Illinois factories, while the demand for relief in that section is less than anticipated.

Larger orders, hiring of more help, and increased activity in a dozen New England industries indicate recovery in that region, while other sections report progress in relief programs.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Between 40,000 and 50,000 men will get employment in 36 states of the "snow belt" this winter in keeping main highways open, in the biggest campaign of its kind ever staged, officials of the American Automobile Association announced here. Approximately $10,000,000 will be expended in keeping 200,000 miles of main highways open throughout the winter months. A survey recently completed by the Bureau of Public Roads for 1929-30 shows that last season 194,748 miles of roads were kept open at a cost of $8,224,368.

Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, president of the A. A. A., said:

"The large expenditure for snow removal this winter has a fourfold significance. It will considerably help the unemployment situation. It will assure open highways for 20,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the snow belt, including of course, the school buses. It will mean the purchase of much new equipment such as snow

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Careless Drivers Are Censured by Motor Registrar

Motorists whose sheer carelessness resulted fatally for 21 pedestrians on Massachusetts highways last week were roundly censured by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Dec. 14. A toll of 70 lives has been taken by these indifferent automobilists during the last three weeks, the Registrar declared.

Three cases were laid at the doors of hit-and-run drivers, two of the victims being children. Traffic officers, faithfully standing at their posts of duty, have become a target for vicious drivers, the Registrar pointed out. He deplored the action of drivers who blow their horns tumultuously with the expectation that everyone will jump instantaneously out of their paths.

While most of the burden of responsibility for last week's accidents fell convincingly on the shoulders of the motorcar operator, in several instances the pedestrians were to blame, the Registrar added. Failure to take care in alighting from street cars to look both ways before crossing the street, and stepping from behind parked automobiles without due caution brought the Registrar's censure on pedestrians.

Of the 978 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 270 fewer than the previous week, 114 were for driving after drinking and 508 for insurance cancellations. Of the 78 persons convicted for driving under the influence of liquor, eight were given jail sentences.

More Than 900 Browning Letters Gift to Wellesley College Library

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass. — A collection of over 900 original autograph letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning of which 700 have never been published, has just been presented to the Wellesley College Library by George Herbert Palmer, professor emeritus of Harvard University. This gift makes the Wellesley collection of Browning manuscripts, first editions, and personalia, one of the most distinguished and valuable in the world.

The letters are mounted on cartridge paper and beautifully bound in 11 volumes in levant morocco with gold tooled dentelles. There are thousands of pages in Mrs. Browning's fine, sensitive writing, giving intimate glimpses of her life, before and after her marriage.

Many of the envelopes, on which Mrs. Browning had the habit of finishing her letters with a dashing disregard for the curiosity of the postman, have been mounted with the letters. It was her custom to write all over the inside of the flap, closing the letter with sealing wax.

Three of the volumes contain 240 letters, only 66 of which have been published, written between 1827 and 1847 and addressed to Hugh Stuart Boyd, the blind scholar who taught her Greek and to whom she dedicated three sonnets. Another volume in the collection treasures 18 letters to Benjamin Haydon, the painter, and friend of Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Coleridge and Keats. There are also three letters from Haydon to Miss Barrett, one bearing a pen and wash sketch of the interior of a church which he describes in the letter.

A letter to Mrs. Anna Jameson, author of "Sacred and Legendary Art," is of special interest to American readers because of its description of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who had just called on the Brownings. It is dated April 9, 1857. "I like her better than I thought I should," confessed Mrs. Browning. "That is, I find more refinement in her voice and manner, no rampant Americanisms . . . very simple and gentle, with a sweet voice, undesirous of shining or posering; so it seems to me—never did lioness roar more softly . . . and the temptation of a sudden enormous popularity should be estimated in doing her full justice. . . . Her books are not so much to me, I confess, as the fact is that she above all women (yes and men of the age) has moved the world—and for good."

Another volume of the 11 contains 104 to a family friend, Mrs. Martin. Included with these is a note from Mr. Barrett, Elizabeth's father, to Mrs. Martin. A further fascinating volume has 60 letters from Miss Barrett to her second cousin, John Kenyon, "the joy-giver," who first brought Robert Browning to 50 Wimpole Street, and who not only settled upon the couple 100 pounds a year during his lifetime, but also left them 10,000 guineas in his will. It was in Kenyon's house that Miss Browning finished writing "Aurora Leigh" and she dedicated it to him.

The largest number of unpublished letters in the collection comprises the 381 written to Miss Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Our Village." These letters cover nearly 1000 pages and were written between 1836 and 1854. The longest letters are found here, many of them numbering 12 closely written pages.

Utility Control of Future Expected to Reach Firmer Basis for Mutual Benefit

Summation Is, That Regulation Will Continue and Work Toward Better Coöperation Between Companies and the Public They Serve

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 18

In connection with this, the last of a series of 18 articles on "The Control of Public Utilities," attention is called to the leading editorial on today's Editorial Page, which represents conclusions drawn from the discussion. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has presented this series with a view to clarifying the issues of utility regulation.

By WINTHROP M. DANIELS
Professor of Transportation, Yale University
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Is public regulation of private ownership a feasible ideal?

To submit a well-considered answer to this question in the field of public utilities is a responsible task not to be entered upon lightly.

In the prevailing complexity of conflicting opinion, it is well-nigh hopeless to expect to elicit anything like universal assent to a forecast of the utility future. The best that can be done is to offer a reasoned explanation of the probable outcome, based upon the available knowledge of the past and on the most rational anticipation of the future.

In this circumspect fashion one may hope at least to give intelligible grounds for the faith that is in him, although conceding that any solution offered is no stronger than the considerations upon which it is based.

Public agitation of utility issues is at present conspicuously rife. The Federal Trade Commission, under instructions from the United States Senate, has, for a year, been busily excavating among the financial, accounting and the publicity foundations of utilities, and utility holding companies.

The New York Legislature in February last designated a special commission to overhaul the workings of

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ADDED POWER FOR ALL RADIO STATIONS URGED

Yost Report Recommends to Federal Board That It Adopt This Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — An unqualified recommendation to the Federal Radio Commission to increase the power of every radio station in the United States operating on a cleared channel to the maximum of 50 kilowatts or more was made in the long-awaited report of Ellis A. Yost, chief commission examiner, following hearings that began Sept. 15.

The report places squarely before the commission decision as to whether it will now proceed with a step that will radically alter the entire picture of radiocasting in the United States. The report gives a sweeping victory to advocates of high power. The issue has been an open one since the formation of the Radio Commission, and has brought two widely different schools of thought in Congress.

"The greatest single contribution the Federal Radio Commission can now make to the listening public throughout America," Mr. Yost declares, "is to permit all clear channel stations to operate with a power output of 50 kilowatts."

The report, running to 83 pages, finds that people in small town and rural areas are not receiving programs with clarity similar to reception in cities, and proposes as the solution a widespread increase of power on certain cleared channel stations. There are 40 clear channels, four in each of the five radio zones.

To stations on half of these channels, the 50 kilowatt power has already been granted. Under an amendment to Order No. 40 issued June 16, 1930, the commission announced power would not be increased on the other clear channel stations till further notice, which meant that stations on 20 clear channels now use only 25 kilowatts or less.

Specifically, Mr. Yost's recommendation is that 17 stations operating full time on clear channels should now have power doubled to 50 kilowatts. They will thereby become as powerful as any stations in America. The three stations sharing time on clear channels would likewise have power increased. On the other hand, Mr. Yost recommended that application of Station WBBM, Chicago, for full-time operation be denied; and that applications of Stations WWJ, Detroit; WREC, Memphis; WCFL, Chicago, and WTMJ, Milwaukee, for a change of frequency and increase of power to 50 kilowatts be denied.

The total number of kilowatts now in use by all clear channel station applicants is 1971½, Mr. Yost says. The total number to be used if all clear channel station applications were granted, as recommended, would be 1000. Total population served by applicants is now 85,445,000, while the population served if all clear channel applications were granted would be 273,993,000.

In a list of "findings," Mr. Yost argues that the remote and small-town listener "is not at present receiving his fair share of radiocasting reception" and that the granting of 50-kilowatt power to all clear channel stations would provide "a much-needed, additional, and greatly improved" service.

Decision to license all radiocasting stations for six months instead of three months after the expiration of present licenses Jan. 31, 1931, was reached by a majority of the Federal Radio Commission Dec. 15.

FOUR OF POWER BOARD REPORTED FAVORABLY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Favorable action on four of the five new federal power commissioners was voted by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Dec. 15.

The nomination of Frank R. McNinch of North Carolina, the fifth member, was continued for further consideration.

NEW OUTBREAK IN SPAIN KEPT WELL IN HAND

Attempt to Set Up Republic Reported Suppressed as Troops Keep Loyal

MADRID (AP)—Another revolutionary movement burst upon Spain Dec. 13, but it was short lived, the Government announced. In a report the Government declared that the situation was under control, the rebellious elements had been dispersed and that the army everywhere had remained overwhelmingly loyal.

The new revolt had its base at a government airdrome near Madrid, from which rebel pilots flew over the capital proclaiming a republic in circulars showered upon the city. Loyal troops, the Government announced, captured the airport and put the rebels to flight. One of these, it was said, was Maj. Ramon Franco, Spanish transatlantic flier.

Martial law was declared throughout the kingdom, but the Government emphatically denied reports that the rebellion had flared into labor riots in several cities. The most serious incident of this kind, it was reported, was at San Sebastian, where civilian rioters invaded the Governor's offices and beat some of the guards. One report said two policemen had been killed there.

Troops patrolled the streets of Madrid and the Cabinet remained in emergency session all day, but the authorities apparently expected no disorders. Franco and his associates in the rebellion were reported to have fled by air to the Portuguese frontier. Meanwhile civil guards, troops and police were guarding all highways out of the country to prevent any escape by those routes.

A proclamation at Bilbao named Alcala Zamora, former Cabinet Minister, whom the Government imprisoned Dec. 14 because of his Republican sympathies, as President of the new Government.

The Cabinet was in session most of the night and, it is clear now, knew what was coming.

Nation-wide arrest of Republican leaders Dec. 14, was planned as a suppressive measure.

The movement follows a revolt of the military garrison at Jaca, in the Pyrenees, Dec. 13, which was put down Dec. 14 at dawn with a battle at Ayerbe Pass, near Huesca. Two ringleaders of the movement were executed by a firing squad Dec. 14. These were Captain Fermin Galan and Garcia Hernandez.

With the uprising at Jaca ended, Gen. Damaso Berenguer, the Premier, and his Cabinet turned firmly to face a general strike threatening in practically every important city in Spain. Seville, Barcelona and Madrid were considered the danger centers.

Empire Coöperation Termed Party Aim

GLASGOW (AP)—The Research Department of the Conservative Party is busy working out the fiscal problems involved in the wheat quota scheme and other empire economic coöperation projects, Stanley Baldwin, formerly Prime Minister, told a gathering here, Dec. 12.

"We are working on it so that we might be ready to start the moment the opportunity is given us," he said. "We believe the future development of this country is wrapped up in the development of the Empire."

The Government, said Mr. Baldwin, had been fully aware the vital question at the last imperial conference would be economic coöperation and added that this was shown in speeches of the ministers.

"But the Government had made up their minds before the conference that they were against Empire preference," Mr. Baldwin continued. "Despite that they gave no alternative policy to the conference. The Government gave no lead to the conference of any kind. That is not a very fine record."

INDIA HOPEFUL OF SOUND PLAN AT ROUND TABLE

Marked Advance Shown in Political Situation by Press Comments

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DELHI, India—There are signs of a distinct improvement in the political situation of India. British and Indians alike recognize that the Round Table Conference is evolving a coherent policy which can be regarded as a workable proposition.

Although the extreme Congress press still pursues the line that nothing good can come out of London, Congress members are watching developments with a view to having their say in any final discussions likely to take place later on Indian soil.

Instead of causing a setback to improved conditions as might have been expected, the recent speech of Winston Churchill, who classified Indian Nationalist aims as "absurd pretentions," while receiving great prominence in the anti-British press is definitely discounted by Indians as wholly unrepresentative of British opinion. A month ago this would not have been the case.

The Hindustan Times, one of the leading Congress newspapers, maintains that no one is likely to make the mistake of taking Mr. Churchill's address seriously. It says, "This blustering speech is a certain indication of the despair of British die-hards."

Shift in Attitude

Heretofore British expressions of diehardism have frequently been put before Indians by the extreme press as the considered British attitude on Indian affairs, but now the Hindustan Times wonders if even English Conservatives have any serious use for the Churchillian sentiments.

This recognition on the part of Congress adherents that extremist British opinion carries little weight either in Britain or India has been considerably augmented by the stabilizing influences which have developed since the conference convened.

Moreover, British opinion in India as revealed in the British-owned press is in agreement on this subject with the Congress. The Calcutta Statesman, the leading British newspaper in Calcutta, points out to Mr. Churchill that Britain not only intends but is morally bound to relinquish control of affairs when there is sufficient evidence of responsibility. Indians have proved their inclination and capacity to take over the duties of government, the paper says.

However, while Indians who are not represented at the conference are beginning to reëstablish their faith in British sincerity, the Congress officially is not relaxing its policy and its

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Cow, Hog and Hen Temporarily Oust Art in Bulgaria

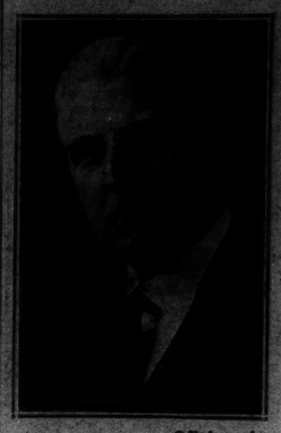
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulg.—Bulgaria's new holiday of land, dedicated to peasants, was celebrated throughout the whole country on Dec. 14 at 1200 simultaneous meetings addressed by priests, teachers and agricultural experts. The Sofia conference was held in the National Theater and for two hours tomatoes, beans, grapes, pumpkins, native cows, Berkshire hogs and Leghorn hens occupied the stage which heretofore has been devoted exclusively to Carmen, Faust and Shakespeare.

Gregore Vasileff, Minister of Agriculture, extolled the riches of Bulgarian soil, the exemplary qualities of the peasants and the substantial progress made in the realm of agriculture.

Mr. Vasileff has proposed that this annual holiday of land be celebrated simultaneously in all agricultural countries and has already received a favorable response from several states. The purpose is to form an enthusiastic movement in favor of farming, which will assure the villagers of the attention and support they need and bring about the necessary improvement in their situation.

He Comes From South With Notable Record



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CAMERON MORRISON

North Carolina Gets Aid of Dry in New Senator

Cameron Morrison, Former Governor, Named to Succeed L. S. Overman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Cameron Morrison, of Charlotte, whose appointment as United States Senator from North Carolina to fill out the unexpired term of Lee Slater Overman was announced here by Gov. O. Max Gardner, was Governor of this State from 1921 to 1925.

It was during his term that the present highway system, on which approximately $150,000,000 has been spent, was inaugurated. During the four years he occupied the executive chair more money was spent for permanent improvements in North Carolina than during any like period in the State's history. He also established a record for law enforcement by adopting the drastic policy of dispatching troops to any point where there were indications of impending disorder.

At his request millions of dollars were spent improving the state's institutions for higher learning and charitable causes, while annual expenditures for public schools were brought to a total of $30,000,000.

North Carolina's newly-appointed Senator is an uncompromising advocate of prohibition and has never used intoxicating liquors in any form. In the Democratic National Convention of 1924, held in New York, he advocated the nomination of W. G. McAdoo for President and as vigorously opposed the nomination of Alfred E. Smith. Although he did not favor Mr. Smith's nomination in 1928, he supported him after he was nominated and later opposed the renomination of F. M. Simmons for Senator, who opposed both the nomination and election of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Morrison is of Scottish descent on both sides. He is a Presbyterian and is a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee from North Carolina.

New Lens Cuts Off Fuzzy Comet Tails

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—A new lens as companion for the world's largest 200-inch reflector telescope, under construction for Southern California, has been developed at the Mount Wilson Observatory laboratories here, astronomers revealed Dec. 14. The new lens is designed to increase tenfold the useful field of the telescope.

F. E. Ross of Yerkes Observatory, is inventor and designer of the lens. Its function is to eliminate coma, or cut off the fuzzy cometary tails registered by parabolic mirror reflectors in photographic images away from the useful center of the mirror. The Ross lens, already tested on the 60-inch telescope, extends the accurate center field of the mirror to three times its diameter, and increases the size of the field 10 times.

Respectability of Pacifism Upheld in Einstein's Speech Against War

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Constructive pacifism which actively resists training for war in peace times, was demanded by Prof. Albert Einstein, speaking at a meeting of the New History Society on the eve of leaving here with Mrs. Einstein on Dec. 15 on the Belgenland of the Red Star Line, for California, where he will study the stars with Dr. Robert A. Millikan and other natural scientists of the Mt. Wilson Observatory.

Professor Einstein also asked that pacifists form an international organization to obtain legislation which would make it respectable for those who believed that war was morally wrong to resist military service.

"Pacifist speakers coming to a meeting like this frequently become like sheep talking to other sheep," said Professor Einstein. "The wolves are always just outside the door. That is one of the troubles with pacifists; they usually reach only those who believe in their cause.

"Pacifists, as they really are, are people up in the clouds who ignore the things that should be really done to advance their cause. First, they should realize that wars come through and because of their inaction. Therefore, the first thing is that these believers should do everything to disentangle themselves from their military obligations, and should get out of the slavery in which they are bound. Even at the risk of great personal sacrifice, they should refuse to do war service.

"The real pacifists who would advance their cause will act in time of peace. Pacifists should work actively to recruit people to the idea all over the world. And to the timid ones it is necessary to say that if you only got 2 per cent of the people, the cause of peace would be saved, for that many people would be far too many to cope with. There would not be jail room enough for them all.

"A second step, and one probably seemingly illegal, as laws are now constituted, would be to work through international society. These should cooperate for international legislation and would put the cause of the pacifist in the right."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, placed Professor Einstein in a class with Archimedes, Ptolemy, Copernicus, Newton and others who have contributed most to the knowledge of the universe, at a public reception, Dec. 13, given to the professor and Mrs. Einstein by Mayor James J. Walker,

U.S. COMMERCE IN STEP WITH NEW DEMANDS

Business Takes Stock of 1930 and Finds Cause for Encouragement

WORLD'S EXPORTS DROP ONLY 8 P. C.

American Exporters Allowed to Combine—No 'Immediate Menace' From Soviet

American business is surveying the results of its efforts to counteract the depression which set in during 1929, and finds cause for encouragement in the volume of trade and the determination of manufacturers to adapt themselves to new conditions.

The surprising statement is made that the volume of international trade has decreased only 8 per cent in 1930 and is greater by 16 per cent than in 1925.

A review by the Foreign Policy Association declares that there is no immediate menace from Soviet exports of grain and raw material and that the balance of trade is in favor of the United States by a ratio of 6 to 1.

A report of the National Association of Manufacturers shows that 939 American companies, employing about 500,000 persons, are operating at an average of 86.81 per cent of normal capacity.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — While the high expectations held widely early in 1930 of a greatly quickened trade before the end of the year have not been realized, nevertheless the aggregate volume of business has been of large proportion and in some industries considerably beyond the average, Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the President's National Business Survey Conference reported Dec. 15, in a year-end business conditions summary.

There is evidence, Mr. Barnes declared, that many industries have adapted themselves to current conditions and are successfully balancing production and market consumption. Many industries by means of resourceful devices have maintained employment at a higher ratio than the statistical index of operations, he reports.

The volume of short term credit continues large, the summary states. Rates charged customers at banks in important eastern centers averaged slightly more than 4 per cent, as against something more than 6 per cent in the corresponding part of 1929, and in southern and western centers around 5½ per cent, as against approximately 6¼ per cent.

Capital flotations excluding refunding issues totaled $6,850,000,000 for the 11 months of 1930, or about 21 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1929.

November Savings Larger

Savings deposits in banks reporting to the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York decreased $4,300,000 in October, this decrease being seasonal and substantially less than in any October of the last six years. During the first 15 days of November, savings deposits in 11 banks of Greater New York increased $4,200,000, as compared with a loss in deposits of $13,000,000 in these banks in the corresponding part of 1929.

On Dec. 1 banks throughout the country had for distribution in excess of $600,000,000 in Christmas savings. It is estimated that approximately 33 per cent of these funds is used for Christmas spending, 30 per cent for permanent savings, and the remainder for other commitments.

In 11 months of 1930 non-residential building was $566,000,000 less than in the corresponding part of last year; construction of public works and utilities was larger by $175,000,000, and residential building was less by $771,000,000.

Total contracts awarded during the first 11 months of this year for all classes of construction were valued at $4,275,000,000, as compared with $5,437,000,000 in 1929, and $6,195,000,000 in 1928.

The index for real estate activity in October was 74.0, the highest since last February, and a gain of 7.2 over September. The seasonal upturn is reported larger than usual. Greater activity in farm land, but lower prices, appear in reports.

Car loadings for the 4-week periods ended Oct. 4, Nov. 1 and Nov. 29 were respectively 18.3 per cent, 17.4 per cent, and 16.4 per cent below the corresponding periods of 1929. In less than carload freight the corresponding figures were 10.0 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 11.2 per cent.

Capital expenditures by Class 1 railroads in the first three-quarters of the year exceeded such expenditures in the corresponding part of 1929 by $125,000,000, or 21.8 per cent, and were greater than the amounts for the corresponding part of any recent year. The increase this year over last year was divided almost equally between equipment and roadway and structures.

New freight cars placed in service during the first 10 months were 73,887, as compared with 68,073 in the first 10 months of 1929, and new locomotives were 694, as compared with 612.

Nineteen per cent fewer vessels in foreign trade entered United States ports in October than in September, carrying 11 per cent less cargo tonnage. Seventeen per cent fewer vessels in foreign trade cleared in October than in Septembr, carrying 7 per cent less cargo.

Contracts for shipbuilding taken before Sept. 24 and Dec. 1 amounted

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

STATES TO HAVE CLEARING HOUSE FOR LEGISLATION

Headquarters at Chicago to Be Assisted by University's Experts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With improvement of state government through national cooperation of state lawmakers as its objective, the American Legislators' Association, after five formative years in Denver, has moved its secretariat to Chicago so that its work may be carried on more advantageously.

Locating in the neighborhood of the University of Chicago among other national organizations settled there to benefit through the assistance of the university's governmental experts, the association has "definitely turned a corner," according to its director, Henry W. Toll, formerly a state senator in Colorado. Until the association gains the financial support of each of the 48 states, as it hopes to do, its existence is assured through recent gifts, including a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Coincident with opening its new headquarters, the association inaugurated a legislative reference bureau, which is its primary purpose. This bureau is to serve as a "central clearing house" on matters of state legislation, through which a state legislator may determine the nature of laws on the same subject in other states, thus avoiding time wasted in research on subjects which may have been exhaustively analyzed by someone else.

"We are proceeding on the assumption," Mr. Toll said, "that there is information available somewhere on almost every legislative subject of any significance. It is our function to refer the legislator to the individual or organization that can give him what he wants promptly and most competently."

A second objective is encouragement of legislative reference bureaus in each of the states, conducted by the State, to include research, drafting and revision service. Not more than five states, Mr. Toll said, have comprehensive agencies of this sort now, performing all three functions. Good revision services exist in five states, good research services in 15 states, and good law drafting service in 20 states, he said.

To further disseminate knowledge of what is going on in the progress of legislation throughout the country, the association publishes a magazine, State Government, each month, which it sends to the 7500 state legislators.

The organization has a council in each state consisting of five members of the House of Representatives and five members of the Senate, while it has developed advisory committees of experts in 12 legislative fields, such as taxation, labor, health, crime, social welfare. These committees, with total membership of approximately 250, have among their members the outstanding authorities in each field.

Officers recently elected by the association include William B. Belknap, president, of Goshen, Ky., a former state representative; and two state senators, George Woodward of Philadelphia, and Seabury C. Mastick of New York City, vice-presidents.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

'Steady' Buying Sought in Chicago Campaign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With the belief that "our return to economic normalcy is not to be achieved by any flag-waving buying hysteria," the Chicago Association of Commerce has sponsored a three-month campaign beginning Dec. 15, to promote normal buying by persons with unimpaired income.

"Buying movements of the spasmodic variety," Col. Robert Isham Randolph, president of the association, said, "no matter how well intentioned their sponsors may be, are certain to be followed by serious reactions when ready money has been expended."

The slogan for the campaign, adopted by a group of Chicago business and industrial organizations at a conference several weeks ago, is "Steady Buying Steadies Business."

COLLEGES GAIN IN ATTENDANCE IN 1930 SURVEY

Dean Walters Finds Depression Factor in the Increased Enrollment

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Attendance at American colleges and universities showed an upward trend this year.

The annual study of Raymond Walters, dean of Swarthmore College, published in the current issue of School and Society, shows the trend exceeded that of the last several years and approached the percentage increase of the post-war period.

Reports from 431 institutions of all types in every state showed totals for Nov. 1 of 578,671 full-time students, an increase of 3½ per cent over the full-time totals on Nov. 1, 1929. The grand total attendance, including part-time students and the summer session of 1930, is 871,184.

Dean Walters's analysis shows that 60 per cent of these colleges and universities have more students than last year, with the size in groups ranging from the small colleges of under 500, of which 50.5 per cent had increases, to the large institutions of 3000 and upward, of which 71 per cent reported increases.

Last year the increase in full-time students over November, 1928, was only 1½ per cent for 226 universities and colleges on the approved list of the Association of American Universities.

According to Dean Walters, the explanation of this year's increase "probably lies in the continued faith of the American people in higher education and likewise in present economic conditions. When business and industrial openings are lacking for their children, parents who have savings are disposed to send them on to college." He adds that this has been done more in the case of boys than of girls.

"There are decreases in attendance at numerous women's colleges and in the enrollment of women at a good many of the large co-educational universities," he said.

The study, in addition to recording the full-time and part-time attendance of 431 institutions listed by the American Council on Education, gives separately the 25 largest universities in the United States.

Full-time enrollments for the largest universities were:

California (including the University at Berkeley and at Los Angeles), 17,322; Columbia, 14,958; Illinois, 12,709; Minnesota, 12,490; New York University, 12,147; Ohio State, 10,709; Michigan, 9431; Wisconsin, 9401; Harvard 8446; University of Washington (Seattle), 7368; University of Pennsylvania, 7252; Pittsburgh, 7098; Northwestern, 6184; Texas, 5970; Nebraska, 5795; Cornell, 5725; Chicago, 5679; Boston University, 5606; College of the City of New York, 5312; Yale, 5259; Oklahoma, 5210; University of Iowa, 4860; Temple University, 4736; Hunter College, 4614; Cincinnati, 4537.

Grand total enrollments for the leading 25:

Columbia, 33,144; New York University, 29,214; College of the City of New York, 24,752; California, 22,797; Minnesota, 18,505; Hunter, 15,447; Illinois, 14,169; Northwestern, 14,152; Pennsylvania, 13,828; Ohio State, 13,730; University of Southern California, 13,627; Pittsburgh, 13,515; Boston, 12,713; Western Reserve, 12,450; Chicago, 11,757; Michigan, 11,756; Cincinnati, 11,454; Harvard, 10,855; Wisconsin, 10,668; University of Washington (Seattle), 10,197; College of the City of Detroit, 9342; Texas, 9203; Nebraska, 8993; Temple, 8992; Fordham University, 8781.

The 10 largest women's colleges are: Hunter, 4614; Smith, 1986; North Carolina College for Women, 1704; Florida State College for Women, 1676; Wellesley, 1550; Texas State College for Women 1467; Mississippi State College for Women, 1282; Georgia State College for Women, 1195; Vassar, 1157; Mount Holyoke, 1023.

Chicago Holiday Rush Equal to That of 1929

AT CHICAGO the holiday "rush" is reported about equal to that of last year. While the less expensive merchandise is favored, and prices are lower, the tonnage of goods moving is such as to give encouragement to trade in that city.

Children are coming in for their share of the holiday cheer, the Commerce Department indicates in a report on the toy business. Toy manufacturing has felt the effects of business readjustment less than some other industries. The greatest activity in holiday trade centers on toys as usual, the report says, and indicates that the year's $88,000,000 output is finding a good market.

Wage Standard to Continue High Despite Depression, Lamont Thinks

WASHINGTON — Permanent advance in the productivity of the American worker that will withstand the present depression and be resumed when it is over, is noted by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in his annual report to the President.

This progress, he declares, is a "permanent achievement" and "conclusive evidence that the advance in economic activity has not been wholly or even chiefly a mere upswing in the business cycle to be followed by an equally great downward movement."

Recovery from the present business recession will be promoted by the same policy of liberal wages that has differentiated the present setback from previous ones, Mr. Lamont predicts.

"It is a noteworthy fact that practically no cuts in wages have been made by employers as a result of the recession in business," Mr. Lamont says. In this he sees evidence of a "widespread conviction that permanent progress in prosperity is dependent on liberal wages and consequent large buying power on the part of the masses of the people."

Productivity gains per person in the last 30 years have ranged from 57 to more than 115 per cent in different branches of industry. Since 1919 they have ranged from 10 to more than 40 per cent, Mr. Lamont points out.

The increased output he attributes to "greater skill and intelligence on the part of the workers, improvement in methods of organization and management, progress in science and invention, and greatly increased use of capital as an aid to human labor."

Most of the business indicators for the fiscal year 1930 compare favorably with any earlier year except that immediately preceding, which was a period of "exceptionally high activity," Mr. Lamont says. He cites the general index of the Federal Reserve Board for output of manufactured and mineral commodities as the "most comprehensive measure of the volume of industrial production." This average for the fiscal year 1930 was 110 as compared with the average for the three calendar years 1923-25 taken as 100. It was about 6 per cent lower than in the fiscal year 1928-29, but slightly higher than in any of the three years, 1925-26 to 1927-28.

Mr. Lamont calls attention to a "very considerable decline" in price levels, steady in most recent years. The decline was shared by all of the great commodity groups, but was especially marked in farm products. It is viewed by the Commerce Secretary as part of a world-wide movement. "The price indexes of several of the leading foreign countries have shown even a greater fall," he declares.

"The decline in prices was shared by all three of the great groups of commodities," he said, "but was especially marked in farm products. The index for this group fell about 17 per cent between September and June and fell 6½ per cent further in July, though it has since shown some recovery.

While construction as a whole was much less active in 1929-30 than in most recent years, public works construction and public utility activities were the greatest ever recorded except during the World War, the report states.

Financial conditions were dominated by the security market, it says, recounting how the collapse of stock prices in October and November, 1929, brought their market value down almost 30 per cent. "Only the action of a hurriedly organized banking syndicate and the admirable preparedness of the Federal Reserve Banks prevented a still more serious collapse of our security market," Mr. Lamont says.

Nebulæ at 8000 Miles a Second Caught by Lens

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Nebulæ traveling 8000 miles a second have been clocked by a new high-speed lens, astronomers of Mount Wilson Solar Observatory revealed Dec. 13. Heretofore speeds of only 2400 miles a second have been recorded.

The new lens was made by W. B. Rayton, of Rochester, N. Y., and its use in spectrographic photography is based upon the theory of the microscope lens.

Observatory photographers reported that, where formerly, four or five nights of exposure were necessary to obtain a spectograph of Nebulæ, now these may be obtained in one night.

Bootleggers Still Thriving Under 'Control' in Nova Scotia

Purchase From Government Stores and Resale at Enhanced Prices 'Out of Hours' Is Profitable Practice Under New Act

The following account of conditions in Nova Scotia under operation of government control of liquor forms the second of two articles by the staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *giving the results of a careful survey of the situation throughout the Province.*

By LLOYD ROBERTS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S.—That bootleggers are still doing a thriving business under government liquor control in Nova Scotia was the opinion of W. G. Palmer, Chief of Police of Halifax, when questioned by the Monitor representative as to conditions in the province, since the coming into force of the act in August last.

"I cannot conscientiously say that crime conditions have improved, rather they have become worse," he said. "There may be less illicit selling of imported liquor. The bootlegger now buys plenty of his stuff at the government stores and sells it after hours and on holidays, at greatly increased prices, to anyone who wants it. The regulations permit one to purchase $40 worth at a time. There's nothing to prevent him from getting as much from all three stores here, or $120 worth. As many people still patronize the bootlegger he can reap quite a profit over the week-end."

Bootleggers Flourish

Comparing the police court records for October, 1929, under the Temperance Act, with those of last October, it was found that the total of all crimes had increased from 291 to 324. However, arrests for drunkenness decreased slightly from 116 to 90 and those for driving while intoxicated remained about the same. The comparative figures for September and August tell a similar story.

Information was also sought at the headquarters of the provincial police force—a body of 100 men organized chiefly for the purpose of enforcing the Liquor Control Act. Here, too, it was admitted that the bootlegging trade was in a flourishing state and that much of the liquor sold came from government stores. Of a total of 482 prosecutions in October about half were liquor cases, most of them resulting in convictions, which would signify that the unlawful vendors are still optimistic of being able to continue in business and that the Government is making a sincere effort to see that they don't.

"But the real purpose of control is to raise revenue," declared one high official. "That is one reason why the preventive officers are a bit lenient toward bootleggers who are using government stores from which to restock their supply. Such selling could be stopped by tightening up the regulations and keeping a record of purchases. As for smuggled liquor, chiefly rum from the West Indies, at present three sections along the coast, around Pictou, around St. Mary's Bay and between here and Canso, are practically without patrols and are overrun with liquor smugglers. We are doing the best we can to stop it, but we need an army to succeed."

Inspector L.H. Nicholson of the provincial police was more sanguine in regard to control. "Prohibition would be better than control if all enforcement officers from judges to juries were teetotalers, if the members of the government and an overwhelming majority of the public were teetotalers."

J. H. Winfield, president of the Temperance Reform Association, professed himself satisfied with the result of the plebiscite on Oct. 31.

Dr. H. R. Grant, general secretary of the Social Service Council, a dry organization, declared: "One of the worst features of the act is the increased sale and consumption of beer, and if, as Premier Rhodes stated on Oct. 12, 'The underlying purpose of the act would be to promote temperance,' it is now manifest that the act, by the unrestricted sale of beer, is promoting intemperance, for sobriety does not lie along the beer and wine route. A determined attempt is, without doubt, being made to have the law enforced. The penalties for violation are severe. It is apparent to the people of the Province that if under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act—our prohibitory law—the Government had undertaken with such a large provincial police force as is now operating, and adequate penalties, to enforce prohibition, conditions would have been immeasurably improved. As we stated to the press, after three months' trial of the Control Act, Nova Scotia will, we believe, learn, as other provinces have learned, that government sale fails to promote temperance, to suppress lawlessness and bootlegging, and to lessen the traffic in drink, and then legislation will be placed upon our statutes, and properly enforced, which will result in the abolition of the traffic."

Premier Defends Act

The Premier, G. S. Harrington, said that the Temperance Act was defeated because public opinion was opposed to prohibition. Under such conditions he was convinced that government control was a temperance measure. "I do not drink myself and I believe that people would be better without it. However, I am not in favor of reform by steam roller methods. People must be educated to resist temptation rather than be walled off from it by a multiplicity of legislation. Control, ably administered and supported by a large majority, is greatly preferable to prohibition which fails to prohibit. Our control act is not a money-making proposition. It has only just started and will need to be amended to meet conditions as they arise. We confidently believe that it will accomplish all that has been claimed for it."

Liquor vendors in government stores visited report that sales have been falling off in recent weeks. W. B. Proctor, chief of the Liquor Commission, explained that this was due to the lessening of beer drinking during the cold weather. It is the policy of the Government to encourage the consumption of beer and wine at the expense of distilled liquor, and the former bulk large in the total of sales, he said. It was also explained that buying of government liquor first appealed to many simply because it was a novelty, but that now people were losing interest. Whatever the cause, certainly the commission's books show that the total sales for only 20 stores a couple of months ago ranged around $103,000 per week as compared with the sales of 30 stores during the last week of November of $93,000. Mr. Proctor admitted that there were still plenty of bootleggers, more especially in dry sections where there were no stores as yet. With the opening of new stores he expected such competition to cease.

NEW YORK PLANS CURB ON NOISES IN SUBWAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With a view to reducing noises in the new subway to a minimum, the Board of Transportation has made a contract with acoustic experts who will conduct an investigation of the best methods for making the construction, maintenance and operation of the new system as silent as possible.

The Board of Estimate approved the contract on Dec. 13 and appropriated $5000 to finance the study. The work will be started, it was said, just as soon as John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation signs the document. The experts will study the effects of sound-deadening materials for the walls of subway tubes and specially prepared road bed materials.

Germany's Demands Stop Sugar Parley

BRUSSELS (AP)—The International Sugar Conference disbanded Dec. 15 without reaching an agreement. The rock upon which it split was refusal of the German delegation to recede from its demands regarding its export quota.

Germany's delegation, the only one holding out at the International Sugar Conference, failed to appear on Dec. 15 as the discussions were renewed. The other nations thereupon held council to determine whether any hope of accord was left or whether the meeting would be forced to break up without having achieved practical results.

Cuba, Java, Poland, Hungary, Belgium and Czechoslovakia all have agreed to make drastic reductions in sugar exports for the next five years in an attempt to protect the industry from the effects of overproduction. They want Germany to do the same but Germany is adamant in demanding the right to export 220,000 tons a year more than the others consider the German share.

Egypt Raises Sugar Duty

CAIRO (AP)—In addition to raising the import duty on sugar from 440 to 700 piasters (approximately $22 to $35) a ton, the Egyptian Government also has increased the excise duty from 225 to 300 piasters per ton, with an explanatory note pointing out the necessity for protecting the local industry, which employs 26,000 Egyptian workers.

The sugar company, in conjunction with which a government monopoly is to be established, will not permit an increase in prices until an agreement is reached with the Government regarding minimum and maximum prices.

POLICE ARREST 9 JOBLESS

MOOSE JAW, Sask. (AP)—A group of unemployed who conducted a demonstration in defiance of the City Council's ban were scattered Dec. 12 by mounted police. Nine persons, including a woman Communist, were arrested.

BIG INCREASE IN CHILD LABOR IN 1929 SHOWN

Bureau of Department of Labor Finds Certificates Jumped to 200,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—General increase in child labor in 1929 is shown in various tables in the annual report of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Returns were incomplete, but approximately 200,000 full-time working certificates were issued to children between the ages of 14 and 18 in 1929 as compared with 150,000 in 1928. These figures, it is explained, represent about 70 per cent of the 14- and 15-year-old children going to work for the first time in occupations requiring certificates. They do not include the far greater number entering agriculture and domestic service.

Juvenile court statistics covering more than 46,000 delinquency cases are included in the report. Coöperation of juvenile courts and state departments of social welfare with the bureau in its plan for uniform reporting of juvenile court statistics is constantly increasing, 96 courts reporting for the calendar year 1929, the report says.

Delinquency, in proportion to population, is more prevalent among Negro children than among white children, but an analysis of the cases reported by the courts for 1929 showed that with reference to the offenses committed and the methods by which their cases were disposed of the Negro children did not differ in any significant way from the white children.

From statistics from the courts, the bureau is tracing the trends or changes in the nature of problems dealt with and in methods of dealing with them, as well as the sex, age and social characteristics of the children involved.

Miss Katherine Lenroot, assistant chief, has prepared a summary of all material available concerning the excellent treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency for the national commission on law observance and enforcement.

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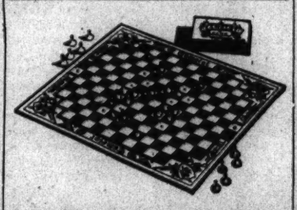

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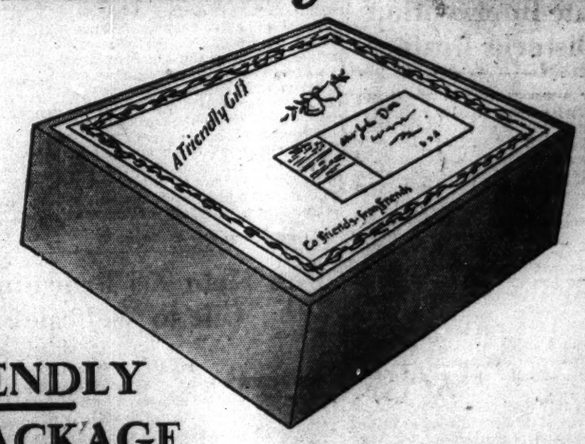

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BROADCASTING OF FAKED TRIAL STIRS PROTEST

Chicago Paper Censured for Manufacturing Own Crime News

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A fictitious crime and a concocted court trial, imposed upon an unsuspecting public of radio listeners and emblazoned over its pages by the Chicago Herald-Examiner, with all the attendant sensational details, has aroused severe criticism here.

Invented, staged and radiocast as "the first radio murder trial," the manufactured sensation was exploited in the newspaper's columns in such a manner that the reader was puzzled as to whether he was reading fact or fiction, according to observers.

Seven-column "screamer" headlines, special signed articles by eminent psychiatrists and authors, numerous pictures and many columns of counterfeit details, gave an extraordinarily realistic aspect to the newspaper display, while almost the only indication of the sham nature of the crime and trial was an occasional reference to the "radio jurors."

"This 'first radio murder trial' reveals, as perhaps never before, the motive behind much of the sensationalism in the handling of crime stuff by the press," Andrew R. Sherriff, chairman of the Committee on Coöperation Between the Press and the Bar, of the American Bar Association, said.

"It indicates that this motive is the desire for the sensational," Mr. Sherriff affirmed. "There may be exceptions, and of course various other reasons, often high sounding, are alleged, but in the main I am convinced this is the underlying ground, probably often unconscious, for most of the distorted and disproportionate display of crime in such daily newspapers as are thus contaminated."

The Herald-Examiner concocted a murder case, engaged actors to take the part of principals, enlisted several well-known attorneys and a leading judge, put the mock trial on the air from its own radio station, and gave it great prominence daily in its news columns. On some days the "trial" occupied nearly a page of space.

The public was asked to constitute the "jury" and $1200 was given to the 12 "jurors" sending in the best answers as to why the "society girl defendant" was or was not guilty.

"This radio trial, as concocted in the press, of a crime that was never committed," Mr. Sherriff continued, "and its broadcasting, constitute a unique event in the history of the long-standing question of crime news. I do not recall anything of this nature before. The issue of sensationalism has never before been made to stand out so sharply by itself without complication with other motives.

"None can complain against the publication of crime news when it is true and significant and kept to its proper proportions in the news of the world. But here is a case where a newspaper deliberately sets out to manufacture crime news. That is a totally different thing, and it throws light on the much-discussed question of the exploitation of crime by the press.

"There is now no sensational criminal trial going on in the courts. Doubtless if there had been one, it would have sufficed. There would then have been no need of a counterfeit. But the public was not wicked enough for the time being to produce a sensation of the type wanted, and so an artificial scandal was fed to it.

"In the light of such a significant phenomenon, what is to be thought of the various arguments which are often brought up in defense of sensational crime news? It has often been argued, especially in Chicago, that it helps to arouse the public to the seriousness of the crime situation. But how can this excuse be urged in the present instance, where there was actually no crime committed?

"Crime news helps in the apprehension of the criminal, it is also urged. But in this radio trial, crime news has been distributed over a wide area both by the press and the radio, and yet there is no criminal to apprehend.

"Incidentally it might be noted that every now and then some public official here complains that the publication of a secret bit of evidence seems likely to interfere with the apprehension of a criminal. But it is deplorable to see the police spill their plans, and the newspapers advertise them.

"Then we hear it said that in playing up sensational crime stories newspapers are merely giving the public what it wants. Even that is open to dispute. Chicago has been complaining lately of the unfavorable publicity its crime reputation is giving it. Business men find that crime is costing Chicago money.

"Delegations have gone to eastern centers of news distribution to protest against the overplaying of Chicago's crime. They have brought back promises, it is said, that effort would be made to hold Chicago's crime news to the facts.

"But we now find that because there was not enough actual crime news, a crime sensation had to be manufactured. Business interests object because criminality, not properly Chicago's, is credited to it, while a Chicago newspaper goes out of its way to invent crime. That does not seem to be giving the public what it wants, or Chicago a fair break."

The Committee on Coöperation Between the Press and the Bar, Mr. Sherriff said, feels it has been rewarded for its several years of labor by substantial progress made in improving the relations of the bar and the press, but that much remains to be done.

Consumers Blamed for Farmers' Trials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Consumers are chiefly responsible for the big difference between the price they pay for commodities and what the farmer who produces them receives, according to speakers at a conference of leading agricultural organizations and institutions of this State held under the auspices of the New Jersey League of Women Voters here on Dec. 12.

State Senator A. R. McAllister, chairman of the New Jersey farm relief commission, expressed the belief that State farm machinery should be set up to give the consumer the advantages of the lower prices paid to the farmer and, at the same time, make it possible to market bumper crops at a distribution cost which would not prohibit their harvesting. This could best be done, he asserted, through the careful development of primary markets, secondary markets, farmers' markets and auction markets.

Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin of the National League of Women Voters called for a more general development of easily interpreted standards and grades which could be used by consumers as guides in the making of their purchases. She urged "legitimate governmental activities directed toward raising the standards for handling foodstuffs and preventing unfair trading practices."

Next to Being a Youngster Is Making One Happy

ONE SOURCE OF MANY A CHILD'S DELIGHT — Wide World

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Children of the old days did not have so many toys as the youngsters do now, a veteran toy maker at the Old Men's Home, Philadelphia, said as he fashioned the small gifts for the holiday season.

There were no store fixings either. Red apples and oranges hung by colored strings took their places. "But," declared a veteran of 82 years, "we sure got excited, though.

"And say," a third exclaimed, "there were not the same kind of lights for the trees as you use today. But did you ever look up through the green boughs and see the candles twinkling? That was a regular tree!"

To make up for lost time they turned back to their tasks. Nobody said anything for a moment until one, amused by the thing he was making, spoke up: "Do you know, I like to make these things? Look at the small animals. A little while ago they were only flat pieces of wood. Don't they look natural and lifelike?"

They all looked up at that and smiled. For what has age to do with toys? Perpetual youngsters are these "old timers."

Rural School Heads of 15 States Confer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Educators assembled here Dec. 15 for the fifth annual southern conference of state and county supervisors of rural schools called by Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Cooper was represented by Mrs. Katherine M. Cook of the United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Representatives from 15 states and the District of Columbia have signified their intentions of attending the two-day session. Three groups, principals, supervisors and teacher training experts, are represented at the conference.

Claud M. Hirst, state superintendent of education in Arkansas, outlined a plan whereby Arkansas can consolidate, by suitable legislation, 4500 elementary school districts into 1764 districts and 845 high schools into 557, and these to be operated through 307 school centers. He based his recommendations on the results of the recent survey of rural education in this State.

KING AND HIGGINS CONFER

LONDON (AP)—King George received Gen. Edward J. Higgins, head of the Salvation Army on Dec. 15. They discussed the army's efforts to help the unemployed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILL ON EXHIBITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The last will and testament of George Washington, in which he disposed of his estate, valued, by him, at $530,000, is now on exhibition in the Fairfax County Courthouse.

The will is especially interesting in view of the fact that it was not drawn up by a lawyer but was composed and written by Washington. The first paragraph reads:

"I, George Washington, of Mt. Vernon, a citizen of the United States and lately President of the same, do make, ordain, and declare this instrument, which is written with my own hand and every page thereof subscribed with my name, to be my last will and testament, revoking all others."

BRAZIL TO REVISE METHOD OF TEACHING

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Education, studying plans to revise the educational methods used in Brazil, on Dec. 12 asked the diplomatic corps for information concerning the systems used in their respective countries. The United States and French Ambassadors have already complied with the request.

Second Ewald Jury Disagrees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A second jury failed to determine if the $10,000 passed between Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader, and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Ewald, through Thomas T. Tommaney, was the purchase price of Mr. Healy's political influence for a magistrate's benchship for Mr. Ewald, and was dismissed Dec. 14.

Justice Philip J. McCook's charge to the jurors on Dec. 13 stressed that unless they found the defendants had offered to procure the Ewald appointment they must return a verdict of not guilty.

Hiram C. Todd, special attorney-general, will confer within a few days with Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, on the possibility of trying the case a third time, a move in which the defense counsel, Sydney A. Sime, has voiced concurrence. It is believed, however, that the latter will seek a dismissal of the case.

STATE AID PROVIDES LONGER SCHOOL TERM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the last two years more than 40,000 school children in North Carolina have been provided with the additional advantages of eight months of school, as a result of the tax reduction fund of $1,250,000 for extended terms, provided for the first time by the 1929 General Assembly, it is pointed out in the biennial report of the state board of equalization.

All counties are now upon an equal basis in the employment of teachers and other essentials of school work, it is pointed out. Hundreds of districts have maintained the eight months' term and many have gone to that length of term for the first time as a result of state aid.

British Dissatisfied With Soviet Reply

LONDON (AP)—Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, informed the House of Commons Dec. 15 that the Soviet Government had not yet made a satisfactory reply to an important point in the recent British protest against reflections cast upon the British Government in the conspiracy trial at Moscow.

The Soviet reply to the British protest, Mr. Henderson declared, did not sufficiently explain remarks broadcast by N. B. Krilenko, the prosecutor at the trial, which referred to "the possible participation of British circles in intervention." Mr. Henderson added that he had instructed Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador in Moscow, to express "the dissatisfaction felt by His Majesty's Government at the attitude of the Soviet Government in this reply."

In the Soviet reply to the British protest the Moscow Government declared that the prosecutor could not ignore statements made by the accused persons with regard to British intervention in Russia.

Plans Are Adopted for Safety in Air

PARIS (AP) — How to safeguard against air mishaps due to failure of materials used in plane manufacture was the problem studied Dec. 12 by the International Air Security Congress.

Four resolutions, intended to avert the unexpected cracking of steel and the breaking of other metals and wood upon which it is necessary to depend for safety, were adopted.

What was probably the most thorough symposium of an investigation, real and experimental, ever made of the breakage of apparently sound materials was presented in a score of papers by engineers and natural scientists. Their work was found to be of real importance by the commission, and was regarded as a step into the unknown which can be followed by progress if necessary resolutions are adopted in plenary session.

VENEZUELA HONORS ENVOYS

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—James R. Sheffield, head of the United States delegation to the unveiling of the monument to Henry Clay, was decorated on Dec. 12 with the "Order of the Liberator" by the Venezuelan Government. The same decoration was also given M. H. Thatcher, also a member of the delegation; Eduardo Zuleta, former Venezuelan Minister to Colombia; Enrique Greenzier, Minister to Panama, and Victor Hugo Escala, Minister to Ecuador.

Unemployment Benefit Plan Draws Attention of Industry

Study Shows Efforts, Heretofore Confined to Private Agencies, Have Proved Inadequate for General Situations

To promote a better understanding of the unemployment situation, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing five articles, summarizing a study of the relief question made by the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., an economic research agency sponsored by a group of business leaders and economists. This is the first of the series.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Increasing attention is being given by American industry to the problem of protecting the worker against the hazard of unemployment, according to the first of a series of reports on a survey recently completed by the Industrial Relations Counselors, Incorporated. The report shows that in America the problem has been attacked by private agencies, rather than by the Government, as in many European countries.

The men responsible for this study and report are Owen D. Young, William B. Dickson, Raymond B. Fosdick, Ernest M. Hopkins, Cyrus McCormick Jr., and John D. Rockefeller 3d, trustees of the Industrial Relations Counselors, and A. H. Young, chief executive of the organization.

Systematic efforts to relieve unemployment have been undertaken in the United States by labor unions, by unions and employers jointly and by individual companies, the report shows, but all attempts made hitherto have covered only a small corner of the industrial field and have proved entirely inadequate for general situations.

During 1928, according to the survey, a little more than 107,000, or less than one-half oif 1 per cent of an approximate total of 23,000,000 wage earners, enjoyed, theoretically at least, some sort of protection against unemployment under the 72 formal plans in operation.

During the same year a total of $277,515 was paid in out-of-work benefits by the 41 unions operating plans independently of employers, and covering a combined membership of 35,000. In addition, a total of about $1,000,000 is shown to have been paid out to members of the trade unions which, with a combined membership of 63,500, operated out-of-work benefit plans jointly with employers. Eleven individual firms, maintaining unemployment benefit plans of their own and employing approximately 11,000 wage earners, paid out $11,871 during the year.

This shows that during 1928, close to $1,500,000 was paid out in unemployment compensation under all the formal plans in existence. The total available, either through appropriations or assessment by unions or through direct contributions by employers and wage earners during the same year, was about $1,750,000, or an average of about $16 for each worker covered, the report discloses.

"Small as the extent of the unemployment benefit movement and the results thus far achieved under the voluntary plans may seem when considered in relation to the total number of workers in industry," the report declares, "they represent to date the only concrete systematic approach to dealing with the problem.

"There is a growing tendency among the larger progressive industrial companies to combine their unemployment benefit plans with measures to regularize employment by lessening seasonal fluctuations. While these methods have met with a fair degree of success, few concerns have made headway against cyclical unemployment.

"Such regularization policies, moreover, while increasing the proportion of employees working full time, also are apt to result in the squeezing out of the 'marginal' workers employed part time, a process which does not contribute to the lessening of the total unemployment."

95,000-MILE TRAIN FOR COAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A train 95,000 miles long, encircling the earth nearly four times, would be required to load the entire annual output of coal in the United States, A. J. Moorshead, president and general manager of the Madison Coal Corporation, says in a current issue of the Illinois Central Magazine.

This Beautiful Song and Bible Reading for Your Chrismas Joy!

Now—for the first time—on an electrically recorded 10-inch double face Royal Seal Record: NO NIGHT THERE—"THE CITY FOUR SQUARE," and a Bible reading of the 91st PSALM on the reverse side. All who have enjoyed the beauty and who have been comforted by this song will want the permanency of its message for fresh inspiration at their command at any time. It is created by George Ira Everett, New York vocal teacher, concert artist, and church soloist.

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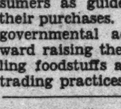

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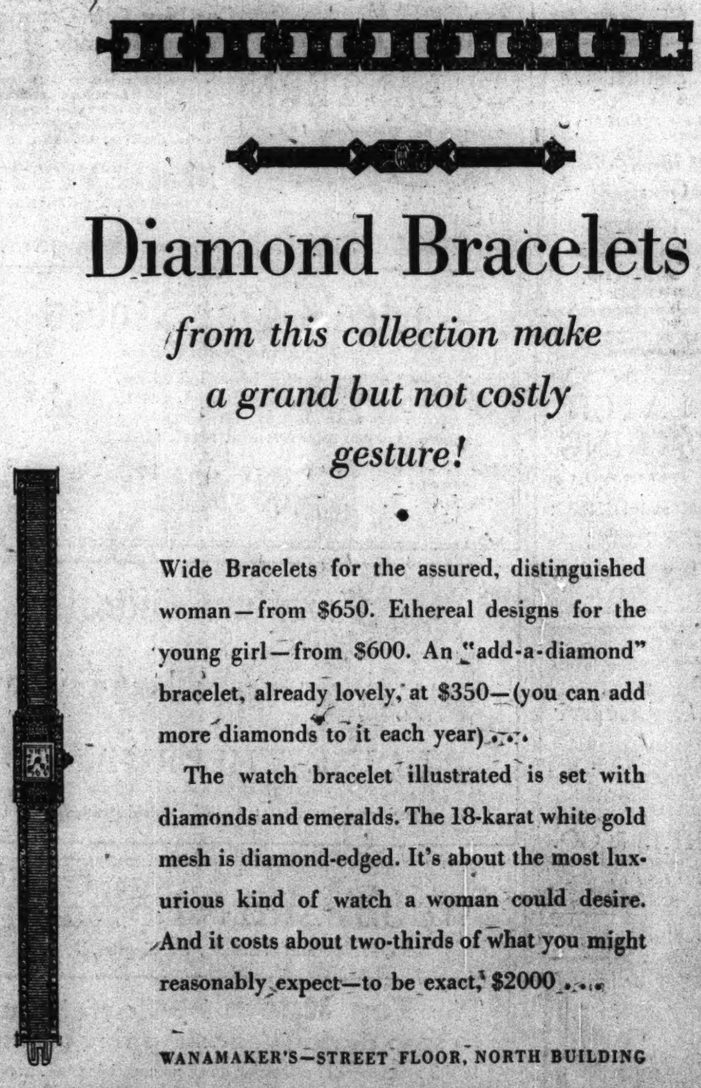

Diamond Bracelets

from this collection make a grand but not costly gesture!

Wide Bracelets for the assured, distinguished woman—from $650. Ethereal designs for the young girl—from $600. An "add-a-diamond" bracelet, already lovely, at $350—(you can add more diamonds to it each year).

The watch bracelet illustrated is set with diamonds and emeralds. The 18-karat white gold mesh is diamond-edged. It's about the most luxurious kind of watch a woman could desire. And it costs about two-thirds of what you might reasonably expect—to be exact, $2000.

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Antique bronze-finished Base in *moderne* design,—lowest priced of any high-grade Desk Base on the market, only $2.50; with convertible Duofold Jr. Pen, $7.50.

Duofold Jr. Duette Set, $8.75, in attractive gift box. Convertible Pen, $5; Pencil to match, $3.75. Other Sets, $8.25 to $15.

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DeLuxe Black-and-Pearl or Green-and-Pearl Lady Duette Set, $11; Jr., $12.50; Sr., $15. Pens $7.50 $8.50 $10; Pencils $3.50 $4 $5.

Polished Onyx Desk Base (with taper), $5. With convertible Duofold Jr. or Lady Duofold Pen, $10.

Bronze finished Base, 7¼ by 13 in., with 1931 Calendar memo pad, Ink Reservoir, 5 trays for clips, etc., $7.50. With Duofold Jr. Desk-Pocket Pen, $12.50.

$15 and up

Polished Italian Marble Base with twin tapers, $20. Including convertible Duofold Jr. Pen and Pencil, $28.75.

Onyx Base with twin sockets and Desk Lamp, $26. Including Black-and-Pearl convertible Duofold Jr. Pen and Pencil, $38.50.

Polished Onyx Base with golfer statuette, double sockets (and tapers), $22. With convertible Duofold Jr. Pen and Pencil, $30.75.

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Pencils to match all, $2.50 to $5—Other Parker Pens, $2.75 and $3.50

RESERVE FUND FOR IDLE URGED IN WAGNER BILL

Plan Would Exempt From Tax, Earnings of Relief Trusts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Stimulation of the establishment of industrial reserve funds for unemployment relief was the purpose of a bill introduced in the Senate Dec. 15 by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

The bill would amend the income tax law of 1928 to exempt from taxation the earnings of unemployment trusts, allow the deduction from income amounts paid into the trusts by employers and employees, and allow funds distributed out of unemployment trusts to employees out of work, to go untaxed.

"Setting aside a reserve for unemployment is essentially no different from setting aside a reserve to take care of any other contingency of business, such as obsolescence of machinery, except that an unemployment reserve would accomplish a much more humane purpose," Mr. Wagner said, explaining his bill.

He declared it "very desirable" to have extended the practice adopted to date by a few corporations and a few organizations of employees, of building up reserve funds out of contributions by the employer or by the employees, or both.

Explanation of a fund of this sort, established by the General Electric Company by Gerard Swope, president, will be first of a series of nation-wide radio presentations of methods used by representative industries to stabilize employment, beginning Dec. 16, it was announced by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. The General Electric fund is built up by contributions from employees of approximately 1 per cent of their wages and an equal amount from the company.

Among other important industrialists and employers who will discuss plans their companies are using to protect workers against unemployment are Cyrus H. McCormick, vice-president of the International Harvester Company, and Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Colonel Woods also announced the appointment of Williard Eugene Hotchkiss of Stanford University, Calif., as field representative of the President's committee for the far western area.

A delegation representing the People's Lobby and other "progressive" organizations called on Nicholas Longworth (R.), Speaker of the House, and John N. Garner (D.) minority leader of the House, asking for an appropriation of $500,000,000 to match funds of municipal and state agencies to aid the unemployed.

Among the leaders of the delegation, who had as their slogan "for national security," were Norman Thomas, prominent Socialist leader and director of the League for Industrial Democracy; Clarence Senior, secretary of the National Socialist Party; W. Jett Lauck of the American Association for Old Age Security and Benjamin C. Marsh of the People's Lobby.

SNOW REMOVAL TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR THOUSANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

plows, tractors, trucks and graders, and thus help industry. And it will lower the cost of highway maintenance in these states."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Work for more than 1000 men during the winter was assured Dec. 15 through an order of Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy. Construction and repair work will be undertaken immediately at major navy yards.

A total of 550 employees at the Portsmouth (N. H.), Norfolk (Va.), Boston (Mass.), Puget Sound (Wash.) and New York yards will be at work from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1931, with work involving expenditure of $510,500. Seven hundred more will be given employment at the Philadelphia and Norfolk yards, providing approval of the expenditure of $635,000 is obtained from the Comptroller-General.

Improved Business Noted in Number of Factories in Illinois

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Business is improving noticeably in a number of Illinois factories, more men are at work than a month ago, and the demand for relief is less than anticipated, according to reports brought to Chicago by nearly all of the 12 representatives of manufacturers' associations from down-State who attended the annual meeting of the Illinois Industrial Council.

From the tri-city district including Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, Ia., came the report that 1000 more men were employed than a month ago, an increase of 5 per cent, and that manufacturers are looking after furloughed employees in a systematic way by lending them money and extending credit.

Many of the largest plants in Madison County, which includes the district of Alton, will be in full operation by the first of the year, according to another report. About 1200 more industrial workers are at their jobs in Granite City than in November, although there still is considerable unemployment among railroad men, it was reported.

Results of a two weeks' drive for old and new clothing for Chicago's needy have been more than gratifying, according to members of the women's division of the Governor's commission on unemployment and relief.

So satisfied with the results of the clothing drive were the members of the committee in charge that they have closed all the branch receiving stations throughout the city, although contributions will still be received at the central station at 163 West Washington Street.

The women are now directing their efforts toward preparing the clothing for distribution by having it renovated and cleaned. All of this work is done by laundries and cleaners free of charge, or by unemployed persons at temporary shops established by the committee.

Improvement Noted in Trade Activities of New England Area

Reports indicating that New England business is awakening to new activity were announced by the New England Council, Dec. 15.

The reports cover more than a dozen business classifications which are hiring more help, receiving larger orders regularly, and planning for normal business expansion. More than 2000 additional employees will have been added by these concerns during the last two months of the year, tabulations indicate.

Evidences of increased buying, always a healthy business sign, were seen in quotations fom the Central Vermont Railroad, which showed an increase over 1929 figures on inbound rail shipments. Other reports from Vermont point to revivals in the dairy, coal, fuel oil and lime industries.

New plants, construction of annexes, and formation of new organizations which will require the employment of many hundreds, are encouraging signs of business revival noted in 10 large cities. In three other cities, plants forced to close down under pressure of poor business have reopened.

From Marlboro, Mass., come reports that the Marlboro Shoe Company has received an order which will require the plant to operate at full capacity for more than two months. Another shoe company in the same city has obtained an order that will keep its employees at work steadily for at least three weeks.

Unemployed in Boston will receive clothing, blankets and other necessary articles this week, donated from the collections of the Massachusetts Welfare Chest.

North Carolina to Help Cities Relieve Jobless

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Stimulating and assisting communities to organize for unemployment relief was put down as the first purpose of Governor Gardner's council of relief and unemployment, at its organization meeting.

The plan of procedure, as outlined in the discussion, will be for the council to use existing agencies, both state and local, wherever possible, in setting up local organizations to give relief and stimulate employment.

Trainmen Share Jobs

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — Railroad trainmen and switchmen representing six lines in Spokane, voted Dec. 15 to share their jobs with the jobless. Trainmen agreed to surrender work up to 1000 miles a month, depending on the length of their runs, and switchmen gave four days a month.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC

CHICAGO—Combined net earnings of all the Standard Gas & Electric Co. subsidiary and affiliated public utility companies for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1930, showed an increase of $816,494 or 1.11 per cent, as compared with the previous 12 months. Gross earnings increased $1,405,625 or .91 per cent.

SOVIETS TELL WHY AMERICA STANDS ALOOF

Newspaper Rebukes Those Who Want Widely Needed Goods Imported

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—That American policy toward the Soviet Union is an object of considerable popular interest in the latter country is indicated by the recent action of one of the Moscow newspapers, Rabochaya Gazeta, in printing half a dozen letters of inquiry from its readers, with answers supplied by its editors, under the general heading: "Why Doesn't America Recognize Us?"

The answers doubtless reflected Soviet official opinion regarding the political and economic aspects of Soviet-American contacts—and lack of contacts.

The first inquiring reader asks: "Why have all the imperialistic powers except America recognized us?" The reply, after stating that labor pressure and the threatening growth of unemployment were factors in bringing about the decision of European governments to recognize the Soviet Union, explains America's different decision in the following manner:

"America was a world creditor and the American bourgeoisie, more decisively than all others, stood for the inviolability of private property and the unconditional recognition of the war debts. Therefore the policy of the Soviet Government, rejecting the payment of the Tsarist debts and expropriating the manufacturers and landowners, was especially hateful to it. The slight dependence upon foreign sales markets permitted it to be undisturbed by questions of trade with the Soviet Union, and the social reformists, trembling for their influence on the laboring masses, only strengthened the American bourgeoisie in its negative attitude toward recognition of the Soviet Union."

America Chief Loser

To the question, who gains more from Soviet-American trade and who would lose more in the event of its stoppage, the reply is that since the Soviet Union last year bought in America goods to the value of $145,000,000, while sales of Soviet products amounted to only $32,000,000, America would stand to lose more than the Soviet Union from an interruption of commercial dealings.

One patriotic reader of the Rabochaya Gazeta indignantly asked why "we didn't react, even with a note, to the insults which were inflicted upon Comrade Bogdanoff, president of the Amtorg?" The answer to this read as follows:

"We could not react to the disgusting activity of the Fish Commission, because, if we had sent a note it would not have been received by the American Government, in view of the absence of diplomatic relations."

Answers to other questions endeavor to refute the charge that the Soviet exporting organizations are attempting to intensify the economic crisis in America by "dumping" goods at especially low prices. It is argued that the $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 worth of Soviet products which are sold annually in America represent a mere "drop in the ocean" of America's imports, and Mr. Rosenholtz, Assistant Commissar for Trade, is cited as authority for the statement that "bourgeois exporters sell their wares at lower prices than those which prevail for Soviet wares."

Correspondent Rebuked

The last question is double-barreled: "Doesn't America intend to forbid imports from us and couldn't we purchase goods of broad consumption there, taking advantage of the surplus of goods?"

To the first part of the question the reply is that America itself will sustain injury from a boycott of Soviet goods. The hope implied in the second part of the question that the Russian consumer might benefit through imports of broad consumption goods in which there is such an acute shortage here is dashed by the stern reply:

"Importation of articles of broad consumption from abroad: that is the road of the opportunists, of those who do not believe in the creative energy of the working class, in the invincibility of its decision to build socialism in the land of the Soviets. If we spend foreign currency on the purchase of objects of broad consumption, where will we find means for the purchase of tractors and combines for our collective farms and machines for our socialist factories?"

Students Ask Poll on Cuban President

HAVANA (AP)—Havana business and professional organizations and labor groups are being asked to sign a referendum indorsing demands of students that President Machado resign.

The National Confederation of Workers, which compares with the American Federation of Labor in the United States, has called a special meeting for a vote on the referendum.

Meanwhile the Government is moving against signers of a manifesto of students and teachers of the National University. Many prominent lawyers and politicians, said to be on the list, have left for the interior and elsewhere to evade arrest.

The Government investigation of Communism and seditious activities has struck a snag with the resignation of the two special judges empowered to pass on all charges.

President of Chile Backs Public Works

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.) — The extraordinary public works budget for 1931, calling for an expenditure of $32,000,000 on road construction and other measures, was sent to Congress Dec. 15 for approval. The budget calls for a loan of $30,000,000. The remaining $2,000,000 would be obtained from the surplus of this year's extraordinary budget.

Funds to meet the principal and interest on the loan are to be raised by increasing the interest rate on government funds invested in state railroads, by increasing taxes on cigars and cigarettes and by raising the tariff on certain imports.

President Carlos Ibanez also requested Congress to approve a bill providing for quick military trials for civilians "who plot against the nation, the President, his ministers and important government officials."

UNIVERSITY GETS $1,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—A gift of $1,000,000 to Oglethorpe University was announced recently by Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of the college, who stated that the donor has requested that the name be withheld. Dr. Jacobs stated that the $1,000,000 is being paid to the university at the rate of $10,000 per month.

NO WAGE CUTS BY BETHLEHEM, SCHWAB SAYS

Steel Head Thinks Next Ten Years to Be Era of Great Prosperity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new era of prosperity for the United States was envisaged and an annual steel production in the next decade of 75,000,000 tons was predicted by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, before the Pennsylvania Society, at its annual dinner here, Dec. 13.

Mr. Schwab said that, while he spoke as "an extreme optimist in a period of depression," based, he said, on the country's endowment of "great natural resources and the splendid energy of its workers." The Bethlehem company, he said, would not cut wages during the depression.

The dinner was attended by 1000 Pennsylvanians and was the occasion for the annual bestowal of the society's gold medal which went this year to Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia and New York publisher, as "a characteristic American." The selection of Mr. Curtis was unanimous, Mr. Schwab said, not alone for his success in business, but for his contributions to philanthropy, music and the arts.

"In this troublous time," Mr. Schwab said, "we have had too much talk and too little doing. If it had not been for the speculative furore, first going sky-high and then dropping to the bottom, industry of this country would not have found itself in the present situation. Let us stop this speculation and go out to the factories and the mines and restore them to their normal activity. This country, great and prosperous as it is, even if we do not export, will soon require its mills and factories to work at full time."

The United States has had other periods of depression of more acute proportions than the present one, Mr. Schwab said, and the dimensions of recovery have always more than made up for the length and breadth of the previous decline.

There was no reason to believe, he continued, that this was not ahead of the country in the present instance.

Dayton Secretary and Tech Graduate Win National Radio First Prizes

NEW YORK (AP)—The finals of the fourth national radio audition, sponsored by the Atwater Kent Foundation over the National Broadcasting System were held on Dec. 14, the first prizes going to Carol Deis, a soprano of Dayton, O., and Raoul E. Nadeau, baritone, of New York City.

Mr. Nadeau, the winner among the men, is a native of Canada and was singing in church when he was 11 years old. He began the serious study of music at the age of 17 in Boston and New York. He now is a naturalized American citizen.

Miss Cortner, second prize winner, majored in piano at Tulane University, but her teachers induced her to change to voice.

Stephen Merrill, second prize winner among the men, was born in Portland, Me., but has lived in California since he was 2 years old.

The first award, in both the young man and young woman classes, consisted of $5000 cash, gold decoration and two years' tuition in an American conservatory, or its equivalent, to each.

Miss Deis, a Dayton secretary, sang Delibes' "Indian Bell Song."

Mr. Nadeau, a 22-year-old baritone who is the first singer from New York City ever to reach the finals of the competition, sang Massenet's "Vision Fugitive."

The other prize winners are:

Second award—$3000 cash and one year's tuition: Mary G. Cortner, soparno, New Orleans; Stephen F. Merrill, tenor, Campbell, Calif.

Third award—$2000 cash and one year's tuition: Joyce Allmand, contralto, Dallas, Tex.; Richard W. Dennis, tenor, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fourth award—$1500 cash and one year's tuition: Paula J. Phoenix, soprano, Oakhurst, N. J.; W. Eugene Loper, baritone, Jackson, Miss.

Fifth award—$1000 cash and one year's tuition: Esther B. Coombs, soprano, Long Beach, Calif.; Ross Graham, bass-baritone, Hot Springs, Ark.

The judges were Yeatman Griffith, Dr. Walter Damrosch, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Giovanni Martinelli, Rosa Ponselle, George Fergusson and Pierre V. R. Key.

Checks were presented to the winners by A. Atwater Kent of Philadelphia, president of the foundation.

MEXICO INCREASES TARIFF ON TEXTILES

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Government on Dec. 13 decreed increased tariffs on wool, cotton and linen products, including shirts, neckties and collars, in order to afford greater protection to Mexican textile industries.

BAIL JUMPERS FIND HARD GOING IN COOK COUNTY

New Rigid Policy on Bonds Cuts Fortfeitures to Fraction of Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Bail-bond frauds, for many years amounting to a continuous jail delivery in this city and Cook County, are being checked by the activity of the state's attorney, John A. Swanson's office, and the December grand jury. Several professional bondsmen have been sent to jail, some fined, 11 have been newly indicted, and 19 more have been placed on the black list.

Bond forfeitures to the extent of $10,000,000 remain uncollected due to the lax methods of previous administrations, it is asserted by Albert C. Dewitt, assistant state's attorney in charge of the bail-bond department of the criminal courts. By insisting upon good, unincumbered property, government securities or cash for bond security, Mr. Dewitt has in the last 1½ years reduced forfeitures materially. Mr. Dewitt has been especially particular with bonds offered by those held for robbery while armed and other hoodlum types, with the result that only four have skipped bond in the last year.

When Mr. Dewitt came into office he found that through laxity of those on the municipal and county criminal court bench, and through political pull, there was seldom an effort made to collect forfeited bonds. In many cases the bondsman, having scheduled a heavily mortgaged piece of property as surety for a criminal who subsequently jumped his bail, has dictated settlement for a tiny fraction of the amount due.

"We find many cases where, say a $10,000 bond is forfeited. The bondsman and the mortgage-holder propose that the county accept $100 and clear the bond; otherwise, the mortgage-holder will foreclose and the county will get nothing.

"Professional bondsmen schedule property for many times its market value, schedule the same piece over and over again on other bonds concurrently, and when there is a forfeiture we often find that the property is next to worthless, or heavily encumbered, or has even been sold for taxes."

Municipal court judges held a meeting recently to discuss the evil, but, according to Mr. Dewitt, the average attitude was that each judge was in favor of other judges checking up on the value of security offered on bonds, but as for himself he felt entitled to continue "exercising his judgment."

There is a proposal to set up a county bond bureau, which will have the facilities to investigate the value and condition of title of property offered as security.

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FAILURE OF PLAN CITED IN PROTEST ON VACCINATION

Medical Liberty League Cites Ineffectual Experiments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Protest against reported recommendations of the United States Public Health Service, which advised vaccination of children before they are one year of age, is made by Dr. Andrew Gour, president of the American Medical Liberty League, and Mrs. Lora C. W. Little, secretary.

"The federal health service is aiming to establish a practice in this country which has been tried and proved unsuccessful in Japan and in France," Dr. Gour declared. "For over 30 years Japan has required every child to be vaccinated at the age of six months, again at the time he enters school and once more at the age of 14. The personal habits of the Japanese are extremely clean and the country is noted for its excellent sanitation. If there was anything in vaccine claims one should reasonably expect Japan to be entirely free from smallpox.

"But the facts prove quite the contrary. Over a period of 40 years, smallpox has been periodically endemic, with frequent outbreaks, which doctors have called epidemics. And the average mortality rate among the cases has been 30.6 per cent.

"In contrast to this consider the mortality rate in England before the days of Dr. Edward Jenner, who is credited with the discovery of vaccination. England in the eighteenth century lacked ordinary sanitation and yet the death rate was only 18.8 per cent of the cases for a period of 75 years.

"On the other hand, in Australia, during 134 years of its history, there has been less than 2.5 per cent vaccination and an average of less than one death every five years from smallpox.

"Medical authorities are not agreed on the value of vaccination. Dr. Adolph Vogt, professor of hygiene and sanitary statistics at the University of Berne, Switzerland, was one who changed his views after investigating 400,000 cases of smallpox. He said, after collecting particulars on these cases, 'I am compelled to admit that my belief in vaccination is absolutely destroyed.'"

Mrs. Little declared the American Medical Liberty League is opposed to any extension of vaccination orders. The United States, as a progressive country, should rather follow the example of Holland and England, she said, which have abolished compulsory vaccination. Medical practitioners of established reputation have come out against the practice in England and Germany, she added.

ONTARIO JUDGE PLANS REDUCING OF COUNTIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—With a view to cutting down administration expenses, Mr. Justice Raney suggests that the number of counties in Ontario be reduced. He thought there were too many counties in Ontario, and suggested that Halton, Peel, and Dufferin Counties be merged.

This would mean a big reduction in taxes. He also believed that grand juries could be eliminated.

NEBRASKA FARMING OUTLOOK CALLED GOOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—A hopeful outlook for agriculture in Nebraska is held out by A. E. Anderson in charge of the State and Federal Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, here, in a statement recently issued. Mr. Anderson declares that during the last 10 years there has been nothing wrong with Nebraska but price inequalities, and sees signs of this condition adjusting itself.

Mr. Anderson declares that there are considerable evidences of prospects for improvement in this respect. The present economic upheaval, he adds, may take care of the situation itself. If not, the Government will undoubtedly see that agriculture is accorded the same opportunity to stand on its feet that has been given other industries.

Outrages by 'Reds' Detailed in China

SHANGHAI (AP)—Figures compiled by the vernacular press here Dec. 15 indicated Communists and bandits in Kiangsi Province had slain 100,000 persons and destroyed property valued at approximately $100,000,000 thus far this year.

These figures, while considered in some quarters as excessive, present striking evidence of the destruction by outlaws roaming the Yangtse Valley, whose depredations continue daily.

The Nationalist Government, under President Chiang Kai-shek, is giving almost its entire time to elimination of the bandit-Communist menace. The President is now near Kiukiang, conferring with his lieutenants preparatory to taking the field against the elements constituting the most serious danger to the Nationalist Government.

HONG KONG (AP)—The British warship Sandwich left here on Dec. 15 for Haichow, South China island, where American and British missionaries are andangered by bandit gangs.

Canadian Premier Returns to Ottawa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—With the return of R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, to Ottawa Dec. 13, after attending the Imperial Conference in London, the question of whether or not a Canadian will be appointed to occupy Rideau Hall, as Governor-General on the retirement of Viscount Willingdon, has come to the front.

The feeling that the highest office in Canada should be filled in future by a Canadian appears to be spreading throughout the Dominion, particularly in view of the definite move in that direction made by Australia.

Other matters arising out of the conference which Parliament will have to deal with on meeting in January are the wheat situation and unemployment.

Mr. Bennett was greeted at the station by members of his Cabinet, foreign diplomats, the Mayor and other officials.

CLASS WORK BARRED IN NEW YORK LIBRARY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Students doing class work have been barred from the reading rooms of the New York Public Library reference department in order that its facilities may be made available to the general public and specialists, according to a statement by Harry M. Lydenberg, head of the department, on Dec. 12. Overcrowding and damage to irreplaceable volumes have made the ruling imperative, Mr. Lydenberg said.

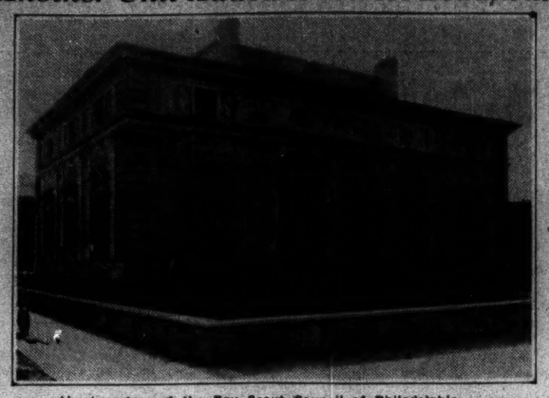
In this department, which has more than 2,000,000 books on its 67 miles of shelves, a capacity of 768 readers and a service geared to distribute a book every six seconds, it was said that ordinarily 25 per cent of those occupying the two main reading rooms were high school and college students preparing for classes.

FEWER IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE FROM CANADA

WASHINGTON (AP)—A reduction of 50 per cent in the number of Canadians receiving immigration visas last month as compared with October was indicated in visa statistics for Canada made public Dec. 12 by the State Department. During November 808 Canadians received immigration visas as compared with 1608 in October.

"These figures offer a striking example when compared with the statistics for the months of October and November, 1929, at which time the total of visas issued to Canadian nationals were 6117 and 3770, respectively, a statement by the department said.

Another Unit Added to 'Street Beautiful'



Headquarters of the Boy Scout Council of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Erects Building for Boys

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—With the recent completion of the Boy Scout Building at Twenty-second and Winter Streets here, facing the Parkway, another unit to this city's fast developing "street beautiful" is added. The building, constructed of Indiana limestone and in Italian Renaissance architecture, was designed by Cheales Z. Klauder, of Philadelphia, and was erected through the generosity of public-minded citizens of this city.

Beside the offices of the Boy Scout Council of Philadelphia, the new building contains a library, club and lounging room for the use of the Scouts. The ceiling of the lounging room is of aged cypress, carved in Italian Renaissance style.

Scout laws are carved on the outside of the building, and over the entrance doors of teakwood the Scout oath is engraved. The roof is of Italian tile.

Dr. Charles D. Hart is president of the Philadelphia Council of Boy Scouts, and it was largely through his efforts that the building was erected.

Soviets Study American Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Three Russian engineers are surveying highway construction methods in South Carolina under the guidance of B. R. Stroup, assistant maintenance engineer of the State Highway Department. Roads in and about Charleston were the first to be studied by the Soviet visitors.

"South Carolina is similar to Russia in climate and topography," said one of the engineers. "Its resemblance to the Caucasus and Crimean regions along the Black Sea caused us to come here. Another reason is the low coastal roads you have here.

"In Minnesota, the only other State we have studied, conditions are like those in central Russia, around the cities of Moscow and Leningrad. We expect to remain here perhaps two months, and then go directly back to Europe."

The party has already studied the roads to Florence, Marion and Myrtle Beach; concrete construction on Route 40, the coastal highway between Georgetown and Charleston; experimental surface treatment on beach sand at the Isle of Palms near Charleston, and other similar stretches of highway.

The party's next explorations will be in the mountainous sections of the State, where many excellent highways will come under their scrutiny.

RUSSIAN COMPANY'S SUIT IS APPEALED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The right of a Russian corporation to maintain a suit against this Government in the Court of Claims was before the Supreme Court recently in a case brought by the Russian Fleet Corporation.

During the year, two contracts which the corporation had with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company were requisitioned by the President, and subsequently the Russian corporation was awarded $1,400,000 as compensation by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. When payment of the award was refused on the ground that the present Russian Government had not been recognized by the United States, the corporation brought suit in the Court of Claims.

WINNING RHODES SCHOLARS NAMED BY COMMITTEES

Thirty-Three Men Out of 529 Candidates Elected for Oxford Course

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (AP) — The names of Rhodes scholars selected this year to represent their states at Oxford University, England, were announced Dec. 15 by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary to the Rhodes trustees.

There were 529 candidates, the largest number ever to try for Rhodes scholarships. The scholars elected will enter Oxford next October.

Those elected, subject to ratification by the Rhodes trustees, with their addresses and the states they represent, follow:

Alabama—Charles Maxwell Lancaster, Howard College, Bloomington, Ind.

California—David R. French, Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. Joseph C. Hickingbotham, University of California, Oakland, Calif.

Colorado—George A. Carlson, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

Connecticut—Alfred Hayes Jr., Yale University, B-11 Mellon Hall, Soldiers Field, Boston.

Florida—George C. Holt, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

Georgia—Milton Preston Jarnigan 3d, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Idaho—Grenville R. Holden, Harvard University, G-53 Dunster House, Cambridge, Mass.

Indiana—Byron K. Trippet, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Louisiana—Alexander Barrow Daspit, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Maine—James P. Pettegrove, Bowdoin College, 79 Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Massachusetts—Morris L. Shaffer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 90 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.

Michigan—Glenn D. Gosling, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Minnesota—Benjamin C. Duniway, Carleton College, Palo Alto, Calif.; Austin Farley, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Mississippi — William T. Jones, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Missouri—Fowler Hamilton, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Nebraska—John H. Pirie, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

New Hampshire—John B. Martin Jr., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

New Jersey—William Koren Jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

New York—Charles H. Bonesteel 3d, United States Military Academy, West Point; Julius Byles, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

North Carolina—Dean Rush, Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.

Ohio—Ferdinand F. Stone, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Oklahoma—Carl Albert, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Oregon—Francis F. Coleman, Reed College, Berkeley, Calif.; Robert F. Jackson, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Utah—Edwin M. Parker, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Virginia—Patrick Armistead Gibson, Harvard University, 206 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Washington—Robert F. Johnson, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

West Virginia—Dudley Lee Harley, Lehigh University, 17 Hammond Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Wisconsin—Van L. Johnson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Wyoming—Lawrence H. Rodgers, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The elections this year were conducted by a new plan, under which there was a competition in every state in the Union instead of in only two-thirds of the states as heretofore.

The country was divided into eight districts of six states each. Each state was allowed to recommend its two best men to the district committee, and from the 12 men so nominated the district committee chose, without regard to state lines, the four who seemed to them best qualified to represent their states at Oxford.

There are thus 32 appointments available in normal years, but this year 33 scholars were elected, an extra scholarship being allotted to the Northwest to replace the Idaho scholar-elect who passed on last summer.

Under the new plan, it is possible that a state may have two scholars appointed in a given year, or none at all, in accordance with the qualifications of the candidates it presents.

A Rhodes scholarship may be held for three years, and the stipend is fixed at £400 (about $2000) a year.

Committees of selection in the United States, both state and district, are composed of former Rhodes scholars except for the chairmen.

Survey Completed for Memorial Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YORKTOWN, Va. — The topographical survey of the 2500 acres to be included in the National Colonial Monument area, has been completed by the engineers of the United States Interior Department, under K. W. Trimble of the National Park Service. On the basis of this survey President Hoover will eventually proclaim the limits of the memorial park, to be known as the "Colonial Monument," with Jamestown also included.

This is the first definite step taken by the National Government to carry out the provisions of the legislation introduced by Congressman Louis C. Cramton of Michigan. While the United States engineers were engaged in this work, Col. Bryan S. Conrad of the State Conservation Commission, was also here locating historic spots on the old battlefield of 1781 and cooperating in the proper marking of various sites of historic importance.

The survey now completed serves also to promote the sesquicentennial of 1931, celebrating the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Girl Asked to Pay Off Britain's Debt

LONDON (AP)—Miss Millie Orpen, who as a common informer may obtain from the Government a large sum for informing on Sunday operation of movies, has cast her net wider and obtained writs against the Daily Mail and Express, claiming £10,000 from each as a penalty for advertising Sunday movies.

The Daily Mail, treating the matter humorously, thanks Miss Orpen for her "forbearance in claiming such a small sum," since the paper figures it has already incurred possible penalties of £249,600,000,000 under the act.

The paper suggests that when she has collected this sum from the Mail she pay off the national debt.

MUNICH TO GET EDISON BUST

NEW YORK (AP)—A bust of Thomas A. Edison is to be sent to the Deutsches Museum in Munich, Germany, by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Edison Pioneers. The bust is the work of Evelyn B. Longman Batchelder of New York.

FUND PROVIDED FOR EXCHANGE OF FOUR STUDENTS

Anglo-American Arrangement Made Possible by Henry Bequest

Harvard and Yale Universities announce the receipt of the Charles and Julia Henry Fund, which will enable four American students to exchange with four British students at Oxford and Cambridge, under an annual stipend of £500, which will be available for the first time next fall. These scholarships are established by a bequest of Lady Julia Lewisohn Henry, widow of Sir Charles Henry of London, Eng.

Under the terms of the fund, four scholarships are offered to American students entering the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as undergraduates, or for a postgraduate course, and similarly four scholarships are offered to British students entering Harvard and Yale. Normally the scholarships will be awarded for a single year. Appointments of the first American scholars under the terms of the fund will be made not later than April 18, 1931, and in February for subsequent years.

Harvard and Yale have been long associated with the solution of problems of international relations, and at Harvard this subject involves a separate department under the heading of the bureau of international research with Prof. G. G. Wilson in charge.

The Henry Fund is to be administered by 12 trustees appointed by the universities involved. President A. Lawrence Lowell, Francis H. Hunnewell, and Dean Alfred C. Hanford represent the Harvard Corporation and President James Rowland Angell, George Parmly Day, and Carl A. Lohmann represent the Yale Corporation.

Candidates must present evidence of serious interest in problems of international relations and in developing the opportunities offered by the Henry Fund. Women as well as men are eligible and may apply for appointment to any college or school which regularly admits women to the specific department involved, the main requirement being that candidates present sufficient intellectual maturity to assure their ability to profit by the experience.

Applications from American candidates may be sent to the office of the secretary of either Harvard or Yale by March 1, 1931. These two offices will, upon request, furnish the necessary memoranda and application forms.

Lady Henry, daughter of the late Leonard Lewisohn, copper magnate, was anative of New York City. After her marrage to Sir Charles Henry in 1892 she made her home in London, Eng. She was one of the leading political hostesses of the Liberal Party, and had many charitable interests, leaving the major portion of an estate of $750,000 to charity.

The establishment of the scholarship fund is in accordance with her deep desire to promote a better understanding between the country of her birth and the country of her adoption.

CONDITIONS IN ITALY SOUND, ENVOY SAYS

NUTLEY, N. J. (AP)—When the world returns to normal, Baron Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, said Dec. 14, Italy will be on a basis to compete with the other nations on a basis of equality.

Speaking before the Society of the Sons of Italy in their annual pilgrimage, the baron asserted that Italy was taking steps to relieve unemployment and working conditions are much improved, despite rumors to the contrary.

Soviets Prepare for Anti-Christmas Demonstrations

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Although Christmas is not a general holiday in the Soviet Union, under the five-day continuous working week system, its approach has stimulated the activity of anti-religious agitators, who have prepared a variegated program of anti-Christmas demonstrations, including carnivals with anti-religious floats, public park lectures and entertainments of anti-religious themes at the workers' clubs.

A hundred professors will deliver anti-religious lectures, while the shop windows, instead of the Christmas decorations customary in other countries, will show posters designed to discredit religion, identifying it with drunkenness and the repressions of the Tsarist regime. It is planned to extend this agitation to the villages surrounding Moscow, where fleet-footed agitators on skis will carry movable anti-religious exhibits and argue for collective farms as anti-religious centers.

During the anti-religious conference of scientific institutions proceeding here, one speaker, Lukachevsky, declared two extremes were now visible in religions, namely the reversion of heathen superstitions and a transition to purest idealism. He urged the preparation of Marxist histories on atheism and religion and hoped that the conference would yield direct practical achievements in the development of mass anti-religious propaganda.

RALPH CAPONE INDICTED

CHICAGO (AP)—Ralph J. Capone, eldest of the Capone brothers, and 17 co-defendants were indicted by the federal grand jury Dec. 12 on a charge of conspiring to violate the national prohibition act in operation of the Cotton and Montmartre clubs in Cicero.

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

The smartest Overcoat in any gathering—the coat every woman turns to look at—is always a Burberry Overcoat.

Fashioned on distinctive lines and superbly tailored—wherever you go—a Burberry Overcoat is the one garment you simply must take with you to be sure of always being dry and comfortable.

The cloths—Burberry-proofed Tweeds and Coatings—are not only exclusive in design and colour, but staunch resisters of wet and cold, in spite of being light and cool on warm days.

At Haymarket, Burberrys are showing hundreds of designs for town, country and travel—Overcoats that it is a positive delight to wear. If you cannot inspect them personally, mention of The Christian Science Monitor will bring a catalogue illustrating these models and patterns of the new fabrics.

BURBERRYS Ltd. HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

JAEGER

There isn't the dimmest doubt, my dears, that the camel is **utterly** wronged. Because it's really the mildest, most compatible thing—and only wears that withering look because people **will** keep calling the desert a mighty waste of sand. I mean, the hair camels grow for Jaeger dressing-gowns is the softest, **kindest** stuff. Light as an Aztec robe of feathers—but warm as a Russian bearskin. And when one finds one can **loiter** along the coldest corridors and simply **bask** in the bitterest bathrooms—well, one should admit, don't you feel that the camel is **rather** unselfish and bun-worthy?

So why let those **rewardable** men congeal again this Christmas?—when you can wrap them in Saharan warmth.

There's a Jaeger agent in your town who has camelhair dressing gowns.

HARVEY NICHOLS OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE

announce their

Great Winter Sale

which begins on December 31st and continues until January 31st

During this period their own goods, of exclusive style and outstanding quality, will be drastically reduced in price.

REMNANTS and ODDMENTS at Half Price Every Thursday

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The Greatest Shopping Event of the Season!

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ARMY ELEVEN DEFEATS NAVY

Classic Meeting of Teams Renewed in Brilliant Fashion After 3-Year Lapse

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A most brilliant spectacle, coupled with a fair to middling football game, was staged on Dec. 13 at the Yankee Stadium, when the classic Army-Navy clash, between the football teams of the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy, was renewed after a lapse of three years, for the benefit of the unemployment fund of the Salvation Army. With uniforms of every description, ranging from the gorgeous decorations of admirals to the simple dress of Salvation rmy lasses, pervading the field, a real show was to be expected, but the reality, largely through the performances of the midshipmen, with their card pictures, far exceeded expectations. Even when the game was on, the gold helmets of the cadets lent a spot of color to the play, which helped to enliven the performance.

But, except for a brief period in the first quarter, and almost as short a time in the final period, the game itself was far below the performances of either team in the games of the regular season. Even the solitary score, by which the West Pointers defeated their service rivals from Annapolis, 6 to 0, lacked the spectacular features of other games. R. J. Stecker '32, had been trying for this run at least half a dozen times, only to fail.

Navy Attack Weak

The weakness of the Navy was in its attacking power, while the Army was apt to fumble at critical moments, after a strong offensive had begun to threaten a score. Even when a Cadet managed to recover his own slip, the added down frequently forced the loss of the ball soon afterward. The Midshipmen did not gain a first down until well along in the third quarter, and not until the Army score had been made did the Navy attack really develop to any extent. Then the time proved too short to accomplish the needed touchdown.

Perfect football weather, with the prospect of a great show, filled the stands of the big arena long before the game, and when the Army mule, with his escorts, and the Navy goat indulged in a mild encounter on the field, the fun started. Then the serried gray ranks of the Cadets, headed by Major-General Smith, the Superintendent, appeared in the entrance, and staging their most impressive performance, started the affair. The midshipmen followed, and then the teams came on to start the game after a few minutes of practice.

As he had done in the 10 preceding games this season, R. M. Bowstrom '31, the Navy captain, won the toss for position with a special gold souvenir coin provided for the occasion, and chose to kick off, with C. E. Kirkpatrick '31, a guard, making his sole appearance in the game in that drive. The ball was run back to the Army 30-yard line, and after several attemps, the Army attack got under way, aided by a 15-yard penalty for holding, and Stecker and his associates worked the ball all the way down to the Navy 12-yard line. But a forward pass grounded, and the ball went to Navy there.

Navy's first play resulted in a fumble, which Byng recovered on his own three-yard line, and Captain Bowstrom punted safely out of danger on the next play. A successful forward pass, Stecker to W. W. Bowman '31, brought the ball back to the 15-yard line, but several line bucks and an attempted forward pass into the end zone gave the ball to Navy on the 20-yard line and the kicking duel, which was to feature most of the game, began.

Exchange Kicks

Once in the second period a long pass by Stecker brought the ball close to the Navy goal, but the ball fell into O. E. Hagberg's '31 hands, and the kicking exchanges were resumed. Then, late in the third period, H. C. Tschirgi '32, the regular fullback of Navy, went in for a brief session and brought the initial first down for the midshipmen. But a fumble two plays later lost the ball to the Cadets, and though Army developed a new attack of considerable brilliancy, involving cross bucks and the hidden ball play, a penalty for holding halted the march, and several forward passes grounded. Several more kicks were exchanged, until finally, with the ball on the 44-yard line, Stecker slipped to the left between guard and tackle, while the Navy backs were occupied in trying to stop a right flank feint, and, getting free, ran close along the left flank, outrunning the navy tacklers, for the touchdown. The Army dropkicker, C. R. Broshous '33, who is used for nothing else, came in, but failed to score and retired.

Following the kickoff, there were several more exchanges of punts, and then Navy got her sole chance, when a fumble by Bowman, the Army anchor man, of Bowstrom's punt, allowed J. W. Byng '31, the Navy end, to get the ball. A forward pass, J. W. Gannon '31 to Byng, brought the ball to Army's 25-yard line. But a series of forward passes were all grounded by the fine defense of the Cadets, and dashes by Bowman and Stecker turned the tide. Army attack was also turned through grounded passes, and though the midshipmen got their attack under way once more, they were forced to kick, and the game ended soon afterward. The summary:

WEST POINT — ANNAPOLIS
Carlmark, Malloy, King, le..re, Byng, Elliott
Price, lt..........................rt, Bryan
Humber, Summerfelt, lg
rg, Kirkpatrick, Gray, Johnson, Thompson
Miller, Lazar, Evans, c......c, Tuttle, Black
Trice, rg..............lg, Underwood, Ready
Suarez, Armstrong, rt..lt, Bowstrom, Hagberg
Messinger, King, Groshous, Malloy, re
le, Steffanides, Torgerson
Bowman, McWilliams, Carver, qb
qb, Bauer, Williams, Denny.
Frentzel, Glattly, lhb......rhb, Kirn, Hurley
Stecker, Fields, rhb...lhb, Gannon, Tschirgi
Kilday, Herb, fb
fb, Hagberg, Bowstrom, Antrim, Campbell

Score—Military Academy 6, Naval Academy 0. Touchdown—Stecker, for Army. Referee—E. J. O'Brien, Tufts. Umpire—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin. Field judge—A. W. Palmer, Colby. Head linesman—D. W. Very, Penn State. Time—Four 15m. periods.

MISS HENIE IN EXHIBITION

VIENNA (AP)—Before 9000 spectators Dec. 13, Miss Sonja Henie, Norwegian world champion fancy ice skater, gave an exhibition of skill here for the first time since she defeated Herma Szabo-Jaros in a world championship contest in Norway. The Norwegian skater exhibited soft and graceful turns, coupled with figures, spurts, skips, swings and turns never before seen in Vienna. She also gave an exhibition in conjunction with the Viennese world champion, Karl Schafer.

After all, the best hat is the best buy

THERE'S something about every Stetson hat that speaks of quality. Yet it isn't entirely a matter of price that makes these

The opera hat is correct with either a dinner jacket or the tail coat. The derby is appropriate for town, for business, and for informal evening wear. There is a style of Stetson for every head and every need.

hats and the wearers stand out, but good taste and good judgment. For they're Stetsons, and after all, the best hat is the best buy. The derby starts at $8—and the opera hat sells for $18.

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Open on Sundays until 6:30 P. M.
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13 Kensington High St., W. 8
(Opp. the Empress Rooms)
Three-Course Lunch 1/6
TEAS — HOME-MADE CAKES
Room can be hired for evening parties.

Providence Wins From New Haven

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	8	0	0	45	18	16
Providence	6	2	2	33	19	14
New Haven	4	1	7	17	37	9
Boston	3	0	7	20	31	6
Philadelphia	1	1	7	12	31	3

RESULT DEC. 13
New Haven 3, Boston 2.
RESULT DEC. 14
Providence 4, New Haven 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Providence Reds defeated the New Haven Eagles here Dec. 14, by the score of 4 to 2. The first period which was scoreless kept the small crowd of 1500 on their feet by fast and snappy playing, especially on the part of Burmister and Jeremiah of New Haven and Hart of Providence.

After five minutes of playing in the second period Art Giroux skated through for the opening score. This was followed shortly by George Giroux. During a scramble in front of the net Boucher took a pass from Speyer for New Haven's first tally. Keating then took a pass from Kuhn and pushed it past Murray who had been making good stops. "Sparky" Vail skidded and skated through the entire eagle and sent the puck into the corner of the net. The summary:

PROVIDENCE — NEW HAVEN
Hart, G. Giroux, lw
rw, Boucher, Kuhn, Radley
Gaudreault, Harrington, c
c, Burmister, Convey
Cormier, Dries, A. Giroux, rw
lw, Chouinard, Keating
Vail, Carson, ld rd, Jeremiah, Pringle, Radley
Lesieur, Desmarais, rd...ld, Speyer, Pringle
Murray, g..........................g, Forbes

Score—Providence 4, New Haven 2. Goals—A. Giroux, G. Giroux, Vail, Hart for Providence; Boucher, Keating for New Haven. Assists—Harrington for Providence; Speyer, Kuhn for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods

By staving off a thrilling third-period rally, the New Haven Eagles defeated the Boston Tigers at the Boston Garden, Dec. 13, by a score of 3 to 2, and kept third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. Goalie Winkler misjudged two plays in the early periods and gave the Eagles a lead of 3 to 1, and all through the third period the Tigers attacked furiously but could beat Forbes only once.

Boston took the lead in 57 seconds when Loucks backhanded Mackey's rebound into the New Haven net. At 12m. 40s. Chouinard scored Speyer's rebound after the latter had shot on Burmister's pass. Four minutes later Speyer caught Winkler with a rebound off the back boards. Chouinard scored on Jeremiah's play in the second period and Boston's second goal came in the third period when Foster passed out to Boyd. The summary:

NEW HAVEN — BOSTON
Chouinard, Convey, lw.....rw, Boyd, Taylor
Burmister, Keating, c
c, Burke, Runge, Connacher
Boucher, Kuhn, Muloney, Radley, rw
lw, Loucks, McNeil
Speyer, Pringle, ld......rd, Foster, Brander
Jeremiah, Pringle, rd...ld, Mackey, Brander
Forbes, g..........................g, Winkler

Score—New Haven 3, Boston 2. Goals—Chouinard 2, Speyer for New Haven; Loucks, Boyd for Boston. Assists—Speyer, Burmister, Jeremiah for New Haven; Mackey, Foster for Boston. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WOLF AND HAINES IN QUARTERFINALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, and his chief rival, Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, reached the quarterfinal round of the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament Dec. 13, in impressive fashion. Wolf allowed the veteran John C. Neely, of the home club, one point, the first in the game, then ran out the match at 15—1, 15—0. Haines softballed the captain of the Crescent Athletic Club team, John C. Tredwell, into helplessness, and won by a score of 15—6, 15—9.

But several of the lesser seeded players had unexpected reverses, and several more of the matches furnished features. Chief of these was the victory of Gardner Hirons, of the Columbia University Club team, over his former team mate, Jerome L. Kerbeck, who is making his first appearance of the season in this tourney. Kerbeck, ranked No. 5 a year ago, had been second to Haines on the champion team for the past three years, and Hirons has never been higher than the third group. But after a hectic battle, which required the services of an umpire for the final game, Hirons came through victor, 15—10, 7—15, 15—12.

Then, Frederick J. Walters Jr., of the home club, Class C champion, scored over R. Mason Kirkland, second to Wolf on the New York Athletic Club team, in another upset, 17—18, 15—9, 15—9. Kirkland has been in the second 10 for the last three years, while Walters is still in the Class B ranks. Lastly, P. J. Cohalan, also of Class B team of the New York Athletic Club, defeated his club mate, Barnwell Elliott, of the second 10, 15—4, 15—3.

The other matches resulted in victories for Edward R. Larigan, No. 7, of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Gavin Brackenridge, No. 10, of the home club, over two of the younger generation. Brackenridge defeated his clubmate, R. C. Hynson, 15—10, 15—12; while Larigan, showing far better form than in his previous appearances this season, disposed of young Frank R. Hanson Jr., of Columbia University Club, 15—7, 15—8. Both of the losers are still in the Class B ranks. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Second Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15—1, 15—0.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 7—15, 15—12.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—12.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., 15—7, 15—8.

F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. M. Kirkland, N. Y. A. C., 17—18, 15—9, 15—9.

P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., 15—4, 15—3.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., 15—6, 15—9.

Lockett Trophy Won by New York

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Permanent possession of the Lockett Trophy, emblematic of the intercity squash racquets championship, was won by New York Dec. 14, following an overwhelming victory over Philadelphia, 7 matches to 0, at the University Club, here. On Dec. 13, New York started the defense of the trophy by defeating Boston, 7 to 0, thus paving its way to win the third and final leg of the trophy donated by Arthur H. Lockett of the University Club of New York. Mr. Lockett has announced that a new trophy will be put up for competition beginning next year.

In the last match of the round-robin series, Philadelphia scored an overwhelming victory over Boston, Dec. 13, 7 to 0. The summary:

NEW YORK VS. BOSTON

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., New York, defeated W. H. Rice Jr., Boston, 16—14, 15—9, 15—8.

J. Lawrence Pool, New York, defeated F. Howe Jr., Boston, 15—10, 12—15, 15—8, 15—10.

W. Palmer Dixon, New York, defeated Ralph Stuart, Boston, 9—15, 15—7, 15—9, 15—11.

George Debevoise, New York, defeated W. C. Bowditch, Boston, 5—15, 11—15, 15—6, 15—12, 18—17.

Perry R. Pease, New York, defeated P. W. Watson Jr., Boston, 8—15, 15—11, 13—12, 12—15, 18—9.

Ralph A. Powers, New York, defeated Lathrop Withington, Boston, 15—7, 15—5, 15—9.

Lathrop S. Haskins, New York, defeated Arthur R. Holt, Boston, 15—11, 5—15, 15—7, 15—8.

NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., New York, defeated Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, 15—10, 9—15, 15—8, 15—12.

J. Lawrence Pool, New York, defeated Roy Coffin, Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—2, 15—4.

W. Palmer Dixon, New York, defeated Johnny Haynes, Philadelphia, 12—15, 15—12, 16—17, 11—15, 15—6.

George Debevoise, New York, defeated Harold Custer, Philadelphia, 15—6, 12—15, 15—10, 15—11.

Ralph A. Powers, New York, defeated Joseph DeW. Keefe, Philadelphia, 18—16, 15—12, 15—6.

Perry R. Pease, New York, defeated Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 15—9, 11—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Lathrop S. Higgins, New York, defeated B. D. Walsh, Philadelphia, 15—12, 12—15, 15—10, 6—15, 15—0.

PHILADELPHIA VS. BOSTON

Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, defeated William H. Rice Jr., Boston, 15—11, 15—12, 15—11.

Roy Coffin, Philadelphia, defeated W. F. Howe Jr., Boston, 15—10, 9—15, 15—6, 15—8.

Johnny Haynes, Philadelphia, defeated Ralph Stuart, Boston, 18—14, 15—5, 11—15, 18—17.

Harold Custer, Philadelphia, defeated W. C. Bowditch, Boston, 15—10, 15—18, 15—13, 15—5.

Joseph DeW. Keefe, Philadelphia, defeated Lathrop Withington, Boston, 17—18, 12—15, 15—10, 15—12, 17—16.

Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated P. W. Watson Jr., Boston, 15—12, 15—9, 18—15.

B. D. Walsh, Philadelphia, defeated Arthur R. Holt, Boston, 15—11, 15—6, 17—14.

Hoppe Ends Play Two Games Ahead

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In a week of play here at three styles of billiards, W. F. Hoppe of New York, came out two games ahead of Welker Cochran of the same city. They broke even at six games of 18.2 balkline billiards, at which both are former champions, and broke even in six games at 18.1 balkline, at which Cochran recently deprived Hoppe of his world's title. At three cushions, however, Hoppe won four of six.

Cochran, however, had the edge on the final day, taking both three-cushion games and splitting the 18.1 contests. He won at three-cushions in the afternoon, 30 to 21, in 27 innings, and at night, 30 to 24, in 29 innings. Hoppe won the afternoon test at 18.1, 200 to 189, in six frames, Cochran coming back at night to win, 200 to 160, in 10 innings. The scores by innings:

THREE CUSHIONS—Afternoon Game

Welker Cochran—1 5 1 3 1 1 3 0 1 1 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2—30. Innings—27. High run—5.

W. F. Hoppe—1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—21. Innings—26. High run—9.

Evening Game

Welker Cochran—2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 2 0 4 0 4 0 1 1—30. Innings—29. High run—5.

W. F. Hoppe—1 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 1 0 4 0 2 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 0—24. Innings—28. High run—4.

18.1 BALKLINE—Afternoon Game

W. F. Hoppe—6 28 7 16 103 40—200. Innings—6. Average—33 1-3.

Welker Cochran—1 10 2 128 48—189. Innings—5. Average—35 4-5.

Evening Game

Welker Cochran—12 0 2 4 80 0 24 73 1 4—200. Innings—10. Average—20.

W. F. Hoppe—34 3 2 63 34 0 0 9 15 0—160. Innings—10. Average—16.

Referee—J. J. Peabody.

ROCHESTER SIGNS SISLER

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—George H. Sisler, who in 1922 was voted the most valuable player to his team, the St. Louis Browns, in the American League, is leaving the major leagues. Sisler has made a deal for himself whereby he joins the Rochester team of the International League and becomes a member of the St. Louis Cardinals organization. He leaves the Boston Braves of the National League. His signing with a minor league closes one of the most colorful playing careers in major league history. The season of 1922, when Sisler was with the St. Louis Browns, was his greatest. He batted .420 that year, a mark equaled only once in American League history.

TWO ROBINS SIGN FOR 1931

NEW YORK (AP)—First signs of spring have been noted in the camp of the Brooklyn Robins. The signed contracts of Del Bissonette, hard-hitting first baseman, and Wally Gilbert, third baseman, were received Dec. 14.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

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14th Street and 6th Avenue
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Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Mon. Eve., Thurs. Mat. and Fri. Eve., "Alison's House"; Tues. Eve. and Sat. Eve., "Romeo and Juliet"; Wed. Eve., "The Good Hope"; Thurs. Eve., "Siegfried"; Sat. Mat., "Peter Pan"; Mon. Eve., Dec. 22, "Romeo and Juliet."

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SEATS NOW SELLING FOR ALL HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES INCL. SPEC. MATINEES DEC. 24, 26, 27, 30, 31—JAN. 2, 3
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Elizabeth, the Queen
GUILD THEATRE
52nd Street. West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Sheiks Keep Lead of Hockey League

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	5	0	2	18	7	10
Los Angeles	3	2	2	15	13	8
S. F. Tigers	3	1	4	14	18	7
Oakland Checkers	2	2	2	12	12	6
S. F. Black Hawks	3	1	5	9	18	5

RESULT DEC. 6
Checkers 2, Black Hawks 1.
RESULT DEC. 8
Black Hawks 4, Tigers 1.
RESULT DEC. 9
Sheiks 3, Tigers 1.
RESULTS DEC. 11
Los Angeles 2, Tigers 2 (overtime).
Checkers 2, Black Hawks 2 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Scott of the San Francisco Black Hawks was the only player able to score against Goalie Vaughn of the Oakland Checkers Dec. 6, on the latters' home ice. Manager Berge Irving and Goodman each scored for Checkers, winning an interesting game, 2 to 1.

At San Francisco Dec. 8, the two home teams met in their second encounter, the Black Hawks winning this time, 4 to 1, against the Tigers. Ganton Scott from Headley, and Leo Cook from "Smokey" Harris, scored for the winners in the second period. In the third, Cook accepted Scott's pass, and Farrell from Wells resulted in the Hawks' other goals. McGregor shot the only goal for the Tigers.

Oakland Sheiks added to their lead by a 3-to-1 victory over San Francisco Tigers at Oakland Dec. 9, Johnson, on a solo rush, made the only goal for the latter team. Harper, Anderson and the reliable Phil Stevens made the points for the Sheiks.

Seventy minutes of well-played hockey at Los Angeles Dec. 11, resulted in a 2-to-2 tie, San Francisco Tigers being the opponents. They tied the score twice with goals by Faulder and McGregor, after Filken from Dan Carrigan and George Brown, unassisted, had placed the Millionaires in front.

At Oakland the same night the Checkers and Black Hawks, from across the bay, also tied 2 to 2. Irving of the Checkers was the star, saving the match for his team.

HARVARD SHARES THE CLASS A TEAM LEAD

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INTERCLUB CLASS A STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
University Club	4	1	.800
Harvard University	4	1	.800
Harvard Club	5	5	.500
Newton Centre S. T. C.	4	6	.400
Union Boat Club	3	7	.300

Harvard University opened its Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub season in Class A with a victory over the week-end, defeating Harvard Club of Boston, 4 to 1. On the opening day of the season, a week ago, Harvard University was idle due to drawing a bye. University Club as the result of a 4-to-1 victory last week and a bye this week-end shares the lead with the H. U. team. Harvard Club holds third place in the standing.

The other victory in Class A this week-end was scored by Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club over Union Boat Club members at the Union B. C., 3 to 2. Newton Centre occupies fourth place and Union B. C., fifth, in the standing.

AUSTRALIANS GAIN LEAD OF SINGLE RUN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, Australia — Although Donald G. Bradman, world's greatest batsman, made only four runs, Australia went ahead of the West Indies' first total of 296 in the opening test cricket match of the present series here, Dec. 13, and at the resumption of play on the morning of Dec. 15, held a lead of precisely one run with five wickets still to fall. After Australia's earlier batsmen had been dismissed cheaply—W. H. Ponsford caught Birkett and bowled Francis for 24, Archibald Jackson caught Barrow and bowled Francis for 31, Bradman was caught by Grant off Griffith for 4.

S. J. McCabe and A. F. Kippax gave the visitors a taste of real Australian batting. They were associated for 2 hours and 12 minutes, in which time they advanced their total by 182. At this point McCabe was caught and bowled by the famous L. N. Constantine for 90. Kippax continued to bat confidently, and at the close of play had made 118 (not out). Other Australian scores were W. M. Woodful, run out, 6; Alan Fairfax, not out, 7.

The West Indians, who at the start of play, Dec. 13, had 286 runs for the loss of seven wickets, were able to add only 10 for the next three men. Grant, who had played so well, was not out for 53 when the last wicket fell.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Arkansas 39, Northeast T. 21.
Augustana 20, Coe-18.
Brown 42, Northeastern 32.
Drew 21, Bloomfield 18.
Carthage 24, Quincy 14.
C. C. N. Y. 38, Seton Hall 22.
Chicago Y. M. C. A. 27, Illinois S. N. 14.
Conn. Aggies 38, Bridgewater S. N. 20.
Cornell 34, Niagara 22.
Chicago 39, Cornell C. 16.
Drexel 26, Gallaudet 30.
Dartmouth 36, Syracuse 29.
F. & M. 30, Lehigh 26.
Fordham 39, Alumni 28.
Georgetown 47, Baltimore 29.
Harvard 35, Holy Cross 22.
Illinois 33, Carleton 11.
Indiana Central 29, Earlham 26.
Kalamazoo 30, Grand Rapids Jr. 8.
Kansas State 16, St. Louis 15.
Michigan 32, Michigan State 22.
Middlebury 19, Clarkson 18.
Minnesota 28, Grinnell 10.
Montclair A. C. 29, Villanova 26.
Nebraska 18, So. Dakota 17.
New York 37, Lafayette 13.
N. Y. Aggies 36, Webb Institute 11.
Penn M. C. 47, Philadelphia C. of O. 37.
Pennsylvania 23, St. Joseph's 19.
Pittsburgh 35, Ohio State 17.
Princeton 27, Ursinus 18.
Providence 50, Newport N. T. S. 16.
R. I. State 33, Clark 19.
Rose P. I. 24, Hanover 23.
Rutgers 39, Albright 28.
St. Lawrence 24, Rensselaer P. I. 20.
Stevens 32, Brooklyn P. I. 18.
St. Xavier 43, Cedarville 22.
Springfield 39, Stroudsburg 28.
Union 29, Transylvania 26.
Vermont 39, McGill 29.
Washington C. 32, Philadelphia C. of O. 19.
Wisconsin 17, Carroll 14.

WEST POINT ELECTS PRICE

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Meeting in the baggage car of their special train on the way home from New York Dec. 14, the letter men of the United States Military Academy football squad elected John M. Price '32, of North Port Dodge, Ia., captain of the 1931 eleven. Price has been regular left tackle on the team for two seasons.

LACROIX TO PLAY GOAL

Manager Eddie Powers of the Boston Tigers announced Dec. 15 that Hal Winkler, veteran goalie, who has been guarding the Tigers' net, will be replaced by Alphonse "Frenchy" Lacroix when the Tigers face Philadelphia at Philadelphia Dec. 16. Lacroix, one of the few professional hockey players born in the United States, was born at Newton, Mass., and has played for the Boston Athletic Association amateur teams in the past and was with the Montreal Canadiens of the National League during the 1925-26 season. He also played goal for the United States Olympic team in 1924.

MARQUETTE TO COACH

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—William Marquette, of New York, captain of the Rutgers waterpolo team last year, will be acting coach of the Scarlet aquatic sextet this season, it is announced by Harry J. Rockafeller, graduate manager of athletics. Marquette was graduated last June.

RED SOX PURCHASE RUEL

President J. A. R. Quinn of the Boston American League Baseball Club announced on Dec. 15 the outright purchase of Harold Ruel, veteran catcher of the Washington Senators. In 66 games last season, Ruel hit .253 and fielded .984. The deal was strictly cash.

ORSI IS COLGATE CAPTAIN

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—John F. Orsi '32, star end of the Colgate University football team, was elected captain of the Maroon eleven for 1931 at a banquet given Dec. 13 by the student body to the gridiron squad.

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OPTIMISTS WIN FROM FORT HAMILTON, 18-12

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Optimist Club, United States and metropolitan champions, scored a second victory in the metropolitan circuit indoor polo tourney on Dec. 13, at Squadron A Armory, when they defeated a strong team of officers from Fort Hamilton, headed by Lieut. Homer W. Kiefer, just back from South America, by a score of 18 to 12, allowing a handicap of seven.

F. Winston C. Guest, the Optimist leader, making his last appearance indoors until next March, scored nine goals, and with his associates the same as the week before, took the lead in the second of the four chukkers, and held the advantage to the end. Young Michael Phipps was also effective, scoring five goals. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CIRCUIT INDOOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

Pos. OPTIMISTS — FT. HAMILTON
No. 1—Michael Phipps.Lieut.J.O.Van Houten
2—F.W.C.Guest. Lieut. Homer W. Kiefer
3—T. A. Bancroft.Capt. Donald M. Scott

Score—Optimists 18, Fort Hamilton 12. Goals—Guest 9, Phipps 5, Bancroft 3, pony for Optimists; Van Houten 5, pony, by handicap 7 for Fort Hamilton. Fouls—Van Houten 2 against Fort Hamilton. Referee—Guede Coghlan. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	8	0	3	26	11	16
Windsor	7	2	4	27	29	16
London	5	3	5	22	22	13
Detroit	5	1	6	23	26	11
Cleveland	4	3	5	31	33	11
Pittsburgh	4	2	6	23	33	10
Syracuse	4	0	8	23	33	8

RESULTS DEC. 13
Cleveland 3, Syracuse 1.
RESULTS DEC. 14
Windsor 7, Cleveland 4.
Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 1.
Syracuse 3, London 2.

WINDSOR NARROWS GAP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Windsor Bulldogs moved to within two points of the International Hockey League leaders, Buffalo Bisons, by defeating Cleveland Indians here Dec. 14 by a score of 7 to 4. The game was tied at 4 to 4 at the end of the third period. In the extra period Windsor scored three goals within seven minutes. Lawrence Northcott accounted for three Windsor goals, Dugald two, Duncan one and M. J. ("Bill") Phillips one.

SYRACUSE STOPS LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Stars, last in the International League race, made amends for the 3-to-1 setback at Cleveland Dec. 13 by defeating the rugged London Tecumsehs 3 to 2, here Dec. 14. Syracuse is now only two points behind Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH CHECKS OLYMPICS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets kept Detroit Olympics out of third place in the International Hockey League by winning from the locals here Dec. 14, 3 to 1. Leo Reise, former National Hockey League star, recently obtained by Pittsburgh from London, put the Jackets in the lead in the second period and they were never headed. Spring starred for Olympics early in the third, and then Pittsburgh got two more, Field and McGuire finding the nets.

CLEVELAND WINS FOURTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland Indians registered their fourth win in the International Hockey League season by defeating the Syracuse Stars here Dec. 13 by 3 to 1. Markel accounted for the Syracuse goal late in the third period. It was Syracuse's eighth defeat in 12 games.

LEHIGH SOCCER TEAM ELECTS

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—For the fourth successive season the Lehigh University soccer team has elected as its leader for 1931 a captain who was similarly honored in another branch of sport. The captain-elect is Winston L. Miller Jr. '32 of Princeton, N. J., who will act in a like rôle for Coach Adams's baseball nine next spring.

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New York Players Intercity Victors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The court tennis players of New York, headed by Hewitt Morgan and John W. Appel Jr., won the annual intercity court tennis doubles for the Payne Whitney Memorial Cup, over the week-end, at the Racquet & Tennis Club, by scoring successive victories over Philadelphia, winners last year, and Boston in the final round, after the latter team, headed by the United States champions, George W. Wightman and F. P. Frazier, had eliminated Tuxedo.

Both of the first round matches hung on the final match, with Morgan and Appel triumphing over Jay Gould and W. C. Wright Jr., 7—8, 8—7, 8—1; and Dr. Channing Frothingham and J. A. L. Blake winning for Boston over J. Murray Mitchell and C. J. Coulter of Tuxedo, 8—6, 7—8, 8—7.

New York made a clean sweep in the final round, winning every match by wide margins in straight games. Only the national champions were able to make any stand against Morgan and Appel, the score being 8—6, 8—5. The summary:

First Round

NEW YORK 2, PHILADELPHIA 1

Hewitt Morgan and J. W. Appel Jr., New York, defeated Jay Gould and W. C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, 7—8, 8—7, 8—1.

Fulton Cutting and J. L. Van Alen, New York, defeated F. S. Newbold and J. T. Thayer, Philadelphia, [illegible]

A. D. Thayer and [illegible], Philadelphia, defeated W. A. W. Stewart Jr. and William Rand, New York, 8—4, [illegible]

BOSTON 2, TUXEDO 1

G. W. Wightman and F. P. Frazier, Boston, defeated [illegible] and W. T. Ades, Tuxedo, [illegible]

Dr. Channing Frothingham and J. A. L. Blake, Boston, defeated J. Murray Mitchell and C. J. Coulter, Tuxedo, 8—6, 7—8, 8—7.

C. C. Pell and [illegible], Tuxedo, defeated F. C. [illegible] and W. A. Coolidge, Boston, [illegible]

Final Round

NEW YORK 3, BOSTON 0

[illegible]

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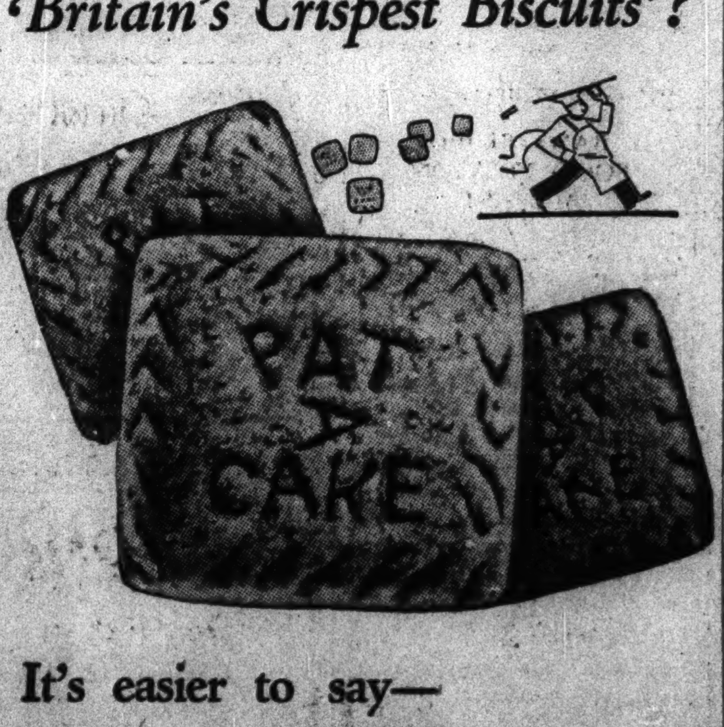

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BRUINS TIE FOR LEAD OF LEAGUE

Defeat Toronto 7-3—Detroit, Rangers and Montreal Score Victories

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	7	1	3	24	13	15
Boston	7	1	4	32	24	15
Detroit	5	2	5	23	23	12
Rangers	5	2	5	29	27	12
Philadelphia	1	1	10	18	42	3

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	8	1	3	37	27	17
Toronto	5	2	4	24	18	12
Montreal	6	0	5	19	23	12
Americans	3	5	5	15	18	11
Ottawa	4	1	7	19	25	9

RESULTS DEC. 13

Boston 7, Toronto 3.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2.
Canadiens 1, Americans 1, overtime.

RESULTS DEC. 14

Rangers 3, Detroit 0.
Montreal 2, Chicago 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—For 30 minutes of the Dec. 13 National Hockey League game between the Boston Bruins and the local Maple Leafs, occupants of second place in the two sections of the league, the locals held the visitors in check, but at the halfway mark of the second period Barry put the Bruins in front for the second time and from then on the visitors ran up the score on the depleted Leafs, finally winning, 7 to 3. The losers had only 10 men in uniform and three of them were newcomers and it was too great a task for the remainder to hold the fast and smooth-working Bruins in check.

Boston wore down the locals with a continual fast pace, but the Leafs fought gallantly until the end and it was the continual attacking in the final period that paved the way for more Boston goals as the attackers were too worn out to back check when Boston instituted a return attack. Each team scored twice in the first period, while Boston added two in the second and three in the third to one for the losers. The game was the cleanest played here in years, there being only two penalties, one to each team. The summary:

BOSTON — TORONTO
Galbraith, Harris, Gainor, lw
rw, Bailey, Jenkins
Barry, Weiland, Chapman, c
c, Blair, Huard
Oliver, Clapper, Darragh, rw
lw, Jackson, Hamel
Hitchman, Owen, ld.........rd, Clancy
Shore, Pratt, rd.........ld, Day, Horner
Thompson, g.........g, Chabot

Score—Boston 7, Toronto 3. Goals—Oliver 2, Barry 2, Harris, Gainor, Shore for Boston; Huard, Blair, Clancy for Toronto. Assists—Owen, Shore, Weiland for Boston; Clancy, Jackson, Bailey for Toronto. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—A rearranged and strong defensive New York Americans squad held the Canadiens to a 1-to-1 overtime tie in a National Hockey League game here Dec. 13, stopping the local's string of victories on home ice at five in the first overtime game played in this city this season. Canadiens were somewhat worn after a winning streak that had reached six straight, but at that they had an edge in the territorial play over the visitors but the latter, using three sets of forwards played a strong back-checking game and this, backed up by a strong defense and Worters in goal, kept the Canadiens down to one-all.

Both goals were scored in the second period, Burch poking in a pass from Patterson after eight minutes play and Wasnie slapping in a rebound from S. Mantha's shot five minutes later. From then on it was a stern argument, but the defenses of both teams were able to keep out the attackers although each goal was threatened several times. The Americans showed considerable improvement over their previous appearance this year in this city. The summary:

CANADIENS — AMERICANS
G. Mantha, Joliat, Mondou, lw
rw, Patterson, Sheppard, Carson
Lepine, Morenz, Rivers, c
c, Burch, Himes, Hughes
Larochelle, Wasnie, Gagnon, rw
lw, Emms, McVeigh, Massecar
Burke, Leduc, ld.........rd, Dutton, Simpson
S. Mantha, McCaffrey, rd...ld, Ayres, Brydge
Hainsworth, g.........g, Worters

Score—Canadiens 1, Americans 1. Goals—Wasnie for Canadiens; Burch for Americans. Assists—Mantha for Canadiens; Patterson for Americans. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Montreal Maroons showed 15,000 fans how they defeat Chicago's Black Hawks in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago stadium here, Dec. 14. They built up a lead of 2 to 0 and then played safe. The locals kept the play in Maroon territory two-thirds of the time, but their sticks were always in the wrong place or inactive when scoring passes crossed in front of the net.

Babe Siebert made both of Montreal's goals, the first after 5m. 30s. of the second period, and the other after seven minutes of the final period. Gardiner, Chicago goalie, was faked out of the net and left it wide open for the first shot. The second time, Siebert came straight up the middle of the ice and made one of those unassisted, head-on shots that look easy to stop. Gardiner never touched it.

It was the first home game lost by the Hawks, and only their third loss in 11 games. The game was marked by the popular return of Johnny Gottselig, Hawks left wing.

MONTREAL — CHICAGO
Trottier, Siebert, E. Roche, lw
rw, Romnes, March, Couture
Huggins, Stewart, Haynes, c
c, Ingram, Cook, Ripley
Ward, Smith, D. Roche, rw
lw, Des Jardins, Miller, Gottselig
Boucher, Gallagher, ld rd, Dutkowski, Graham
Wilcox, Smith, rd.........ld, Abel, Bostrom
Walsh, g.........g, Gardiner

Score—Montreal Maroons 2, Chicago Black Hawks 0. Goals—Siebert 2 for Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and J. K. Wagner.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Rangers welcomed the Detroit Falcons to Madison Square Garden Dec. 14, and sent them away with the short end of a 3-to-0 score, largely due to the superior goaltending of John Ross Roach who made 62 saves in the 60 minutes of play. Joseph Jerwa celebrated his assignment to the Rangers from Springfield almost at the start of the game and while Johnson was in the penalty box, by dashing down alone, and sending in a perfect shot. The game slowed up a bit after that with the famous Falcons trying all sorts of attacks in vain.

Another of the newcomers, Waite, got credit for the second goal, but he had lots of help from Johnson and Keeling in the scramble that brought it. The rest was John Ross Roach, who made 31 saves by official count in the 20 minutes. The final goal went according to custom, with Bill Cook passing to his brother "Bun" Cook, in the last two minutes of play. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS — DETROIT
F. Cook, Murdoch, Carrigan, Keeling, lw
rw, Aurie, Cooper
Boucher, Waite, Rodden, c
c, Goodfellow, Fredrickson, Lewis
W. Cook, Keeling, Thompson, rw
lw, Sorrell, Hay, McCabe
Johnson, Jerwa, ld.........rd, Noble, Evans
Jerwa, Regan, Peters, rd
ld, Rockburn, Hicks, McInenly
Roach, g.........g, Dolson

Score—Rangers 3, Detroit 0. Goals—Jerwa, Waite, F. Cook, for Rangers. Assists—Keeling, Johnson, W. Cook, for Rangers. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Making their first appearance of the season in Philadelphia, the Detroit Falcons won a hard-fought National Hockey League match from the Quakers, 3 to 2, at the Arena Dec. 13.

The Philadelphia team surprised the 5000 spectators by leading, 1 to 0, till near the close of the second period. The Quakers' first goal was made by Lowrey on a pass from Hutton, but Goodfellow, star of the match, took an assist from Aurie to tie it up. All this happened in the second period.

Goodfellow and Cooper turned in other Detroit goals early in the final period and Milks tallied for the Quakers. Lyons, recently obtained from the Boston Bruins, played well in the rôle of spare left wing for the Quakers. There were many penalties during the game. The summary:

DETROIT — PHILADELPHIA
Sorrell, Fredrickson, McCabe, lw
rw, Hutton, Barton, White
Goodfellow, Hay, c...c, Lowrey, Kilrea, Drury
Filmore, Aurie, Cooper, rw
lw, Jarvis, Lyons, Howe
Rockburn, McInenly, ld
rd, Shields, McKinnon, Smith
Noble, Evans, Hicks, rd ld, Milks, McKinnon
Dolson, g.........g, Miller

Score—Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Goodfellow 2, Cooper, for Detroit; Lowrey, Milks, for Philadelphia. Assists—Aurie, Hay, for Detroit; Hutton, for Philadelphia. Referees—W. A. Shaver and F. J. Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

RUDOLPH LEADS THE STANDING

WORLD POCKET BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	High run
Erwin Rudolph	4	0	67
Onofrio Lauri	4	1	51
E. R. Greenleaf	3	1	104
Arthur Woods	3	2	63
Frank Taberski	3	3	46
Benjamin Allen	2	4	35
Thomas Boatman	1	4	30
Pasquale Natalie	0	4	42

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Erwin Rudolph stands alone at the top of the standing in the world pocket billiards championship at Dwyer's Recreation Academy as the result of the week-end games. He defeated Frank Taberski Dec. 14, in the evening, in the nineteenth game of the series, 125 to 70, with a high run of 62. But it took him six more innings to finish the string. The summary:

Erwin Rudolph—0 x 16 x 11 0 x x s 0 20 15 62 0 x x s s 7—125.
Frank Taberski—x 11 4 x x 0 3s x x s 17x 46 10 2s x x x (16 off) 1—70.
Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

The championship was badly mixed over the week-end, when two more of the unbeaten players dropped games, headed by the champion, E. Ralph Greenleaf. Frank Taberski accomplished this feat on the evening of Dec. 12, defeating his old-time rival by a score of 125 to 89, in 17 innings. Then Arthur Woods dropped two games in succession, losing to Benjamin Allen, on the afternoon of Dec. 12, 125 to 120, and then falling before Onofrio Lauri on Dec. 14, 125 to 70. Lauri was also successful over Pasquale Natalie, on the afternoon of Dec. 12, 125 to 69, while Allen also was a second victor, over Thomas Boatman, 125 to 120, on the afternoon of Dec. 13. The summary:

Benjamin Allen—0 3 34 1x 14 4 1 35 1 22 5 0 6—125.
Arthur Woods—23x 5 4 0 20 10 20 18 3 7 0 2—120.
Onofrio Lauri—28 37 2 13 9s s s s 0 s 36—125.
Pasquale Natalie—0 11x 6 s 20 1x 0 0 28 5—69.
Frank Taberski—0 11 x x 8 29x 8 8 4 12 s x s s 25x 5 20—125.
E. Ralph Greenleaf—0 3 x x 3 1x 11 1 1 13 1s x s 41 8 10—89.
Benjamin Allen—0 9 15 26 0 19s 14 0 1 11x x s 1s x s s 4 3 s s 0 25—125.
Thomas Boatman—0 3 23 30s 0 0 s 1s 1 x x 27 x 5s 8s 0 4 3s s 0 16—120.
Onofrio Lauri—0 x 27 7 1 x 0 2 51 s 0 18x x 11 4 0 8—125.
Arthur Woods—x 0 1x 5 1s x s 13 16 3s s 13 x 0 6x 2x 16—70.
Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

s—Safety. x—Scratch.

VETERAN REDS TO BE TRADED

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—Bob Meusel and Curt Walker, outfielders, and Johnny Gooch, catcher, members of the Cincinnati Reds, are on the trade block, Sidney Weil, president of the club, said Dec. 13. Weil announced that Manager Dan Howley had asked and received waivers on the trio from all other major league clubs. All three players have been in the big leagues more than 10 years and cannot be sent to the minors without their consent. Weil also made public a completed schedule of 25 exhibition games for the Reds, who will train for the first time at Tampa, Fla.

V. P. I. ELECTS BROWN CAPTAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Charles E. Brown Jr. '33, will captain the 1931 football team at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. His home is in Portsmouth, Va.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Michigan 4, Western Ontario 2.
Princeton 7, M. I. T. 3.
Yale 1, University Club 0.

Wednesday Back in Soccer Lead

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sheffield Wednesday	12	5	2	56	26	29
The Arsenal	12	5	1	63	27	29
West Ham United	10	5	4	46	33	25
Aston Villa	10	5	4	54	41	25
Derby County	9	6	4	47	33	24
Portsmouth Town	9	6	4	46	34	24
Huddersfield Town	7	7	5	49	35	21
Middlesbrough	8	4	7	39	40	20
Liverpool	8	3	7	45	42	19
Chelsea	8	3	8	34	34	19
Manchester City	7	4	8	30	33	18
Leicester City	8	2	9	41	50	18
Blackburn	7	3	9	42	41	17
Sheffield United	5	7	7	34	37	17
Birmingham	5	7	7	31	37	17
Sunderland	5	6	8	39	51	16
Grimsby Town	7	1	10	32	30	15
Newcastle United	6	3	10	39	48	15
Bolton Wanderers	6	3	9	26	36	15
Blackpool	4	5	10	32	62	13
Leeds United	5	2	12	39	41	12
Manchester United	2	2	15	25	60	6

SECOND DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Everton	13	3	3	57	30	29
Wolverhampton	13	0	6	48	28	26
Preston N. E.	11	3	5	52	30	25
Westbromwich	11	3	5	40	24	25
Burnley	10	5	4	47	37	25
Tottenham H.	11	2	6	51	35	24
Port Vale Athletic	10	2	7	37	30	22
Stoke City	9	4	6	30	30	22
Bradford City	9	3	7	49	36	21
Southampton	8	5	6	29	22	21
Bury	10	1	8	41	37	21
Oldham Athletic	8	2	9	31	37	18
Swansea Town	6	5	8	27	36	17
Bradford City	6	3	10	28	38	15
Charlton Athletic	6	3	10	29	41	15
Barnsley	5	5	8	19	32	15
Bristol City	6	3	10	23	43	15
Notts Forest	4	6	9	38	46	14
Mill Wall Athletic	6	2	11	37	46	14
Plymouth Argyle	5	3	11	25	37	13
Cardiff City	4	4	12	29	48	12
Reading	4	1	14	22	56	9

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Lincoln City	12	2	3	39	18	26
Tranmere Rovers	12	2	4	54	36	26
Chesterfield	11	3	4	42	25	25
Stockport County	11	2	4	36	23	24
Wrexham	9	4	4	44	25	22
Hull City	9	4	5	37	29	22
Carlisle	10	1	6	41	25	21
Wigan Borough	10	1	6	33	32	21
Southport	8	2	7	30	28	18
Gateshead	6	5	6	25	27	17
Rotherham United	6	4	7	36	35	16
Halifax Town	6	4	7	24	31	16
Doncaster Rovers	6	3	8	34	27	15
Darlington	6	3	8	34	28	15
York City	7	1	9	32	36	15
Accrington Stanley	6	3	9	34	54	15
Rochdale	6	2	9	38	46	14
Barrow	5	3	11	24	44	13
Crewe Alexandra	6	0	11	27	43	12
Hartlepools United	5	1	11	31	40	11
New Brighton	3	3	11	15	37	9
Nelson	2	3	12	20	41	7

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Notts County	12	6	0	51	20	30
Northampton Town	11	5	2	31	11	27
Crystal Palace	9	4	4	50	33	22
Southend United	10	2	6	30	27	22
Brentford	9	4	5	40	30	22
Brighton	8	6	4	25	22	22
Swindon Town	9	2	8	38	36	20
Fulham Town	8	4	5	29	30	20
Torquay United	8	2	8	40	43	18
Coventry City	7	3	7	36	30	17
Exeter City	6	5	7	32	36	17
Gillingham	5	6	6	30	24	16
Watford	7	2	8	33	29	16
Clapton Orient	6	4	7	30	30	16
Bournemouth	6	4	8	31	38	16
Bristol Rovers	6	4	8	39	44	16
Queen's Pk. Rangers	7	1	9	37	32	15
Luton Town	5	5	8	24	32	15
Walsall	4	3	10	34	47	11
Norwich City	3	4	10	19	34	10
Thames	4	2	11	18	43	10
Newport County	4	2	12	32	58	8

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	13	3	2	48	16	29
Celtic	12	4	1	53	20	28
Partick Thistle	12	2	4	44	21	26
Motherwell	10	5	3	46	28	25
Hamilton Ac'd'cals	11	3	3	36	20	25
Dundee	11	2	5	41	26	24
Heart of M'lothian	11	2	6	48	32	24
Cowdenbeath	10	3	6	32	25	23
Aberdeen	9	1	10	39	35	19
Kilmarnock	8	2	9	32	32	18
St. Mirren	7	4	7	25	25	18
Greenock Morton	8	2	8	37	44	18
Airdrieonians	8	2	9	31	43	18
Queen's Park	6	3	9	34	37	15
Falkirk	6	2	11	38	62	14
Clyde	5	3	11	31	42	13
Hibernian	5	2	12	29	47	12
Leith	3	5	11	20	46	11
Ayr United	1	6	11	22	48	8
East Fife	1	2	16	23	70	4

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sheffield Wednesday, winner of the English league championship for the last two seasons, signalized its return to first place in the standing in the first division Dec. 13, after an absence of two months by firing a salute of nine goals—against H. Hibbs, renowned goalkeeper for the Birmingham Club and England. His backbending exercise to retrieve the ball from the net provided an unaccustomed experience for one of the cleverest custodians seen in post-war football.

Every man in Sheffield Wednesday's forward line had the satisfaction of putting a shot past him at least once and Mark Hooper did so three times. And even Sheffield's nine do not represent the best scoring performance on a day that may well go into history as "goalkeepers' despair" so far as the first division is concerned, for Huddersfield Town, another Yorkshire combination, piled up 10 goals against Blackpool. Of this number George McLean was responsible for four.

Sheffield Wednesday, it is worth noting, has averaged more than five goals in the last seven matches, and in the last two has registered 13 against 1—a proud record that has made its supporters feel tremendously confident that their team will equal Huddersfield's history-making achievement of 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26 by capturing the championship in three successive seasons. Wednesday's brilliant form has diverted the spotlight in soccer from the Arsenal, which could only share two goals with Liverpool, and slipped back to second place with the same number of points as Sheffield, but with an inferior goal average. Arsenal, however, has one game in hand.

There were one or two freakish variations of "known form" in the avalanche of goals Dec. 12 and the chief feature, perhaps, was Manchester United's win over Derby County. Derby has built up a big reputation by sterling play this season and is the only team that can claim a victory over Arsenal, while Manchester United had won only one match previously. Chelsea's $150,000 team, which has been playing rather cheap football for such an expensive aggregation of talent, was rearranged (this seems to be an almost weekly procedure) for the clash against Sunderland and obtained a good victory. West Ham United rose to third place with a win over Manchester City.

By contrast to the dramatic occurrences in Section 1, happenings in the second division were comparatively uneventful although Wolverhampton Wanderers and Preston North End, with convincing successes against Swansea and Cardiff, respectively, drew closer to the leader Everton, which went down before Burnley. Everton and Burnley both fell from the first division at the end of last season.

Top teams in both sections of the third division also lost ground, but in their case the reason was they were engaged in the second round proper of competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup. Lincoln City's eclipse by Scarborough—a side operating outside the English league—was the biggest surprise among cup ties, which as a whole were remarkable chiefly for the success of northern clubs. Notts County maintained its remarkable record of not having been defeated this season, but only just managed to do so, as the solitary goal in its match was put into the Doncaster Rovers' net by a Doncaster defender.

Defeat of Gillingham from the southern section of the third division by the Aldershot team, that does not play in the league, took many people's breath away, but the rest of the cup games worked out pretty much according to the book. Winners in this round go into the draw for round three and they will be anxious to learn how they come out of it for the next stage of competition on Jan. 10, which sees the arrival in the arena of all the "big noises" from the first and second divisions of the league and the famous Corinthians, sole representatives of amateurism, who usually justify their exemption until this round by putting up a good, if brief, display that shows the unpaid side of the game is not yet completely second rate.

In the Scottish League the Rangers and Celtic, two renowned Glasgow rivals, are both going strong. As Partick Thistle, third team on the list, was held to a draw at Dundee and Motherwell, fourth, was beaten by St. Mirren, prospects of the league honors landing where they have often been before are increased and it will be a great surprise if any team other than the Rangers or Celtic finishes the season at the head of affairs.

OTTEY WINS TITLE AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Tom Ottey of the Meadowbrook Club, United States junior five-mile champion, won the senior middle Atlantic cross-country run for the second consecutive year at Elkins Park Dec. 13. By winning this race twice, Ottey equaled a record shared by John Gray and Andy Histler. Ottey's time for the run was 31m. 1s. Joe Mundy of the Nativity Catholic Club, who finished second, led until the last mile, when Ottey passed him and breasted the tape 12 seconds ahead.

BERNER ADDED TO EAST SQUAD

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Milford C. Berner '31, veteran Syracuse University center, was added to the East squad Dec. 14 by Andy Kerr, and will leave Dec. 15 for Chicago, where Kerr's players are assembling preparatory to heading for the Pacific coast to meet the West on Dec. 27. Berner is one of the biggest centers in football. He stands 6ft. 3in. and weighs 215 pounds.

PENN STATE ELECTS LASICH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—George T. Lasich '32 of Clairton has been elected captain of the 1931 football team at Pennsylvania State College. Lasich has been regular varsity fullback for the last two years.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Alumni 30, Yale 0.

Buffalo Upsets Kansas City, 2-0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Buffalo, the new member of the American Hockey League, smarting under the sting of two straight defeats in its opening series in Tulsa, Okla., Dec. 8 and 10, won its first victory in the league against the Kansas City Pla-Mors in the Ice Palace here, Dec. 14, in one of the big upsets of the season to date. The score was 2 to 0.

John St. John, left wing, recently released to Buffalo on option by Kansas City, was the outstanding player in the visitors' triumph. He scored the first Buffalo goal, unassisted, after five minutes of play in the initial period, and also figured prominently in the brilliant defense of the visitors. The second Bison score came in the final period after the two teams had waged a close battle up and down the ice.

Mills took a pass from Rennie, and shot the puck past Byrne, Kansas City goaltender, in 6m. 2s. The summary:

BUFFALO — KANSAS CITY
St. John, Green, lw.....rw, Ranger, Mitchell
Mills, Contant, c.........c, Campbell, Scott
Hayd, Lowrey, rw...lw, McCormick, Dunfield
Rennie, Morrison, ld...rd, Halderson, Healey
Oatman, Desy, rd.........ld, McLeod, Wick
Stark, g.........g, Byrne

Score—Buffalo 2, Kansas City 0. Goals—St. John, Mills for Buffalo. Assist—Rennie for Buffalo. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referee—Charles Uksila.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa went into a tie with Chicago for first place in the American Hockey League by defeating Duluth, 7 to 0, in the second game of a series before 3000 fans here Dec. 14. Completely outskating the invaders from the northland as the defense held the desperate Hornets to only 25 shots, most of them from outside the blue line, the Oilers scored three goals in the first period, another in the second and three more in the third. The summary:

TULSA — DULUTH
Metcalfe, Moffatt, Lafrance, lw
rw, Gibson, Merrill, Whyte
Sheppard, Keats, c.........c, Scott, Mitchell
Wakeford, Marker, rw.lw, R. Green, Forslund
Williams, ld.........rd, Langlois
Trapp, Hansen, rd.........ld, Davis, Fergl
McCusker, g.........g, Turner

Score—Tulsa 7, Duluth 0. Goals—Lafrance 4, Marker 2, Moffatt for Tulsa. Assists—Lafrance, Keats, Moffatt, Williams. Referee—Bill O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Duluth handed Tulsa its first defeat on home ice Dec. 18 when the Hornets rallied for three goals in the final period to win 3 to 2 after the Oilers had held a two-goal lead for more than two-thirds of the game. The summary:

DULUTH — TULSA
R. Green, Merrill, lw...rw, Marker, Wakeford
Scott, Mitchell, c.........c, Keats, Sheppard
Gibson, Whyte, Forslund, rw
lw, Lafrance, Moffatt, Metcalfe
Langlois, Bergl, ld.........rd, Trapp, Hansen
Davis, rd.........ld, Williams
Turner, g.........g, McCusker

Score—Duluth 3, Tulsa 2. Goals—Merrill, Mitchell, Davis for Duluth; Moffatt, Sheppard for Tulsa. Assists—Forslund for Duluth; Trapp 2 for Tulsa. Referee—Bill O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ILLINOIS SQUAD PAYS TRIBUTE TO ZUPPKE

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—A unique tribute was paid Coach Bob Zuppke by members of the University of Illinois football squad, Dec. 13, when an illuminated parchment, signed by 27 lettermen, was presented at the Chicago Illini Club dinner. The parchment bore the following inscription:

"To Robert C. Zuppke:

"We, the members of the University of Illinois football squad of 1930, wish to leave with you some record of appreciation of our relation with you. You were patient with our shortcomings, worked long and earnestly with us, stuck to your job and never quit despite all discouragements. If we gave all we had, as you were good enough to say of us, it was largely because of your example."

QUAKERS SIGN AMATEUR

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Cooper Smeaton, manager of the Philadelphia National Hockey League team, announced Dec. 14 that the Quakers had obtained the services of a wealthy recruit from Ottawa's amateur hockey ranks. The new player, D'Arcy Coulson, was expected here Dec. 15. Coulson, according to Canadian sports writers, is one of the greatest players around Ottawa to turn professional. Coulson is the third new man to join the Quakers in a week in the club's effort to build up a winning team. Deals for two others, both major leaguers, are pending, Smeaton said.

PACKERS WIN PRO TITLE AGAIN

PORTSMOUTH, O. (AP)—The Green Bay Packers won the United States professional football championship for the second consecutive year Dec. 14, by holding the Portsmouth Spartans to a 6-to-6 tie game. A Packer defeat would have permitted the New York Giants to slip into first place in the league standings and become champions.

GERAN IS BUSINESS MANAGER

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — George P. "Jerry" Geran, former amateur and professional hockey star, has been appointed business manager of the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League. Manager Tom Howard will devote his entire time to directing the Eagles in their games and in developing the younger players.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Amarillo 33, Corsicana 25.
Cameron Aggies 28, Oklahoma M. A. 0.
Edward Waters 20, Florida A. & M. 0.
Miami 12, Vedado Tennis Club 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 13, Tulsa 7.
Tyler 44, Austin 0.
West Point 6, Annapolis 0.

BROWN ELEVEN ELECTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Paul F. Mackesey '32, star of Brown University's 1930 football season, was elected on Dec. 15 to captain next year's eleven. He has been a letterman for two years. In addition to his prowess on the gridiron he is a lacrosse player.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Princeton 12½, Peter Pan 10½.
Westfield 12½, Princeton R. O. T. C., 11.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Rutgers 20, Temple 14.
Columbia 17, Boys Club 9.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Yale 46, Alumni 16.

Replies to Briand Proposal Reviewed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In a brochure, International Conciliation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has just issued a compilation of Europe's response to the Briand memorandum calling for a European federal union.

The pamphlet contains the replies of 26 European governments and closes with the report of the French Government, which sees in the replies a widespread appreciation of the importance of the union and a willingness to till the ground for its inception.

Only Great Britain fails to voice confidence that mature examination of the methods proposed "will show that the establishment of new and independent international institutions is either necessary or desirable."

FAMILY CALLED BEST CHILD WELFARE AID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first regional Child Welfare Conference to be held following the recent White House conference, assembled representatives of the southeastern states here for a two-days' consideration of the vast amount of materials brought out in the Washington conference, as well as for the discussion of local needs.

Miss Katherine Lenroot, assistant to the chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington, and Dr. C. C. Carstens, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, were among the outstanding speakers at the conference. Miss Lenroot stressed the danger which confuses equality of opportunity with sameness in educational training. The necessity of the preservation of the family by juvenile welfare organizations rather than an attempt on their part to substitute something for the family, was brought out by Dr. Carstens.

CHARLES E. COBB '33 CHOSEN

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Charles E. Cobb '33 of Newark, N. J., tackle on the 1930 football eleven of North Carolina State College, has been elected captain of the 1931 team.

Dutch Recognizing Vaccination Danger Ban Compulsion

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Second Chamber decided without a division to continue the suspension of indirect compulsory vaccination for a further period of two years until Jan. 1, 1933.

This is in accordance with the recommendation by the Encephalitis Commission which is studying the fatal consequences of vaccination. The decision was taken notwithstanding the opposition of two medical members of the Second Chamber, who introduced an amendment reducing the suspension for one year only.

This was rejected by a vote of 45 to 36. The Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry, in defending the bill, stated that the Dutch Government is not in favor of indirect vaccination compulsion because of the dangers involved.

TIME OF TRAINS CUT BY SUISAN BAY SPAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Several fast trains of the Southern Pacific will reduce their running time Dec. 28 as the result of a bridge more than a mile long across Suisan Bay, opened recently, the railway company has announced. The trains affected include the Cascade Limited and the Pacific Limited.

The company has also announced cuts of 10 to 15 minutes in the running time of trains between Los Angeles and this city, either direct or via Oakland, and a reduction of an hour and 50 minutes in the time of the Argonaut between Los Angeles and New Orleans.

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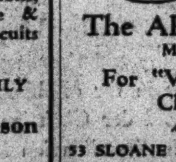
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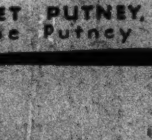
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BOSTON CHAMBER REVIEWS ITS 1930 ACHIEVEMENTS

Reduction of Its Debenture Bonds to $53,500 an Outstanding Feature

Achievements of 1930 in furthering the business and community interests of Boston and New England, by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, reviewed Dec. 15, cover a wide scope. Of particular significance is the reduction during the year of all but $53,500 of the $785,000 of outstanding debenture bonds that were issued by the Chamber Investment Trust.

Maritime progress, tax and civic activities, aid to industries, protection of business against fraudulent advertising and charitable appeals, championing the cause of shippers in transportation and rate problems, promoting commercial aviation in New England, aiding merchants in retailing problems and efforts to bring conventions to Boston from all sections of the country, comprise a few of the many activities of the chamber.

Active participation of the Maritime Association of the Chamber has helped make Boston the headquarters for the New England Passport Bureau and has aided in bringing direct steamship services to Boston that has made it possible for importers of wool, hides, coconut oil, etc., to "save large amounts annually." North Broad Sound Channel, Boston's main ship channel entrance, has been dredged to a depth of 40 feet at mean low water.

Book Is Issued

Rates, rules, regulations and practices applicable at the Port of Boston, with a chart showing locations of piers, wharves, etc., have received world-wide attention through distribution of a 43-page book compiled by the association. The volume of ship repair work and furnishing ship supplies at Boston is steadily increasing. Total water-borne commerce increased from a yearly average of 9,500,000 tons prior to 1920 to a yearly average of 17,500,000 tons.

The civic bureau of the chamber joined with other agencies during the year in urging successfully many legislative or administrative improvements in the state or city government, including establishment of the new board of tax appeals. The bureau also urged legislation to strengthen reasonable smoke abatement work; revision of the design of the new Federal Building at Boston to better serve the public; a so-called maximum tax limit for Boston which "returns a measure of home rule to the city and places financial responsibility upon city officials where it properly belongs," and installation of the traffic signal light system on downtown streets.

About 50 new industries seeking locations in Metropolitan Boston were assisted by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs, which also helped organize New England territory for the first census of distribution. The bureau initiated the first New England trade survey ever made by the Government.

Transportation Reviewed

The transportation bureau advocated the equitable adjustment of short-distance express rates, assisted in determining reasonable all-rail freight rates on bituminous coal from the Pennsylvania fields to New England. It favored reasonable adjustment of rates between North Carolina, Virginia and New England, and aided in the complete revision of class rates throughout the eastern section of the United States and within, to and from western trunk line territory.

The aviation bureau initiated the movement for the acquisition of Governors Island for airport purposes, and continued and enlarged its general promotional work on aviation throughout New England. It assisted local communities in establishing airports and advised cities and towns in air marking.

The retail trade board organized the merchants' credit bureau, now carrying on a regular credit service; conducted successful courses under merchants' institute with almost 500 store employees enrolled in various classes during the spring term, and coöperated with member stores and the public schools in arranging school curriculum and placement of pupils in stores during school year. It conducted the second Boston conference on retail distribution in coöperation with Harvard business school and others which has been "hailed all over the country as the Williamstown for trade problems."

American Botanist Honored by China

The present Government in China has asked that specimens of trees, discovered there by the late Dr. Ernest H. Wilson, be sent to it for the establishment of a National Garden, Edward I. Farrington, secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, told an audience at Horticultural Hall, Boston, Dec. 15. This, he said, was an unparalleled tribute to Dr. Wilson's success as a plant hunter.

Taking up in detail the many trips made to China in connection with work for the Arnold Arboretum, Mr. Farrington told how Dr. Wilson had introduced more than 1500 plants unknown to America. The journeys of that eminent botanist were filled with hardships and disappointments, yet he carried on with his chosen work, finally obtaining a remarkable knowledge of trees and shrubs.

His many-sided contacts, his great work for the improvement of gardens, and his willingness to share his knowledge with the masses gave him a niche in horticultural history which no other man could fill, Mr. Farrington said.

Music in Boston

Gieseking

Walter Gieseking played the piano in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The program: Bach, Partita in B flat major, No. 1; Schumann, Fantasia in C major, op. 17; Scriabin, Sonate-Fantaisie, op. 19; Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Sonata; Tansman, "Sonatine Transatlantique"; Debussy, "La Cathédrale engloutie" and "Poissons d'or"; Ravel, "Jeux d'eau."

An unconventional program, one calculated to display the catholicity and versatility as well as the virtuosity of this artist; one which served also to emphasize the greatness of Bach as composer. Mr. Gieseking, you may be sure, paid full tribute to that greatness. His publication of this suite was a pure delight in delicacy of tone, in subtlety of nuance, in elegance of phrasing, in rhythmic vigor; a performance of Apollonic chastity.

The transition to Schumann was startling. Mr. Gieseking's way with this composer was super-romantic. These Byronic moonings and wailings were never so drooping and never so shrill. For those who still fancy the posturings of young gentlemen with open collars on the shores of moonlit lakes, the performance may well have been overwhelming. But does not the pianist serve this composer too well? These violent dynamic contrasts really become a little absurd; besides putting a strain on even the Gieseking technique.

If Mr. Gieseking does not, as it is reported, care for Chopin, it is surprising that he seems to take pleasure in Schumann and the early Scriabin. The Sonate-Fantaisie has Chopinesque echoes; it also is allied to the Weltschmerz of Schumann, and it foreshadows, too, the even more piercing cries of the Russian's later works.

The Castelnuovo-Tedesco Sonata, dedicated to Mr. Gieseking, was played for the first time in Boston. Its first movement is marked "Rude e violente"; its third, "Allegro furioso." But in pianistic violence and fury the Italian composer should take lessons from Mr. Ornstein. The second movement is marked "Adagio, Blues I, Adagio, Blues II, Adagio." The first of these Blues was rather charming in its nostalgia; for the rest, the movement was not impressive. Nor did Mr. Tansman's attempt to project the American scene fare better on a rehearing. Indeed, the best thing about all three of these "sonata" experiments was that each of them provided opportunities, here and there, for us to hear that exquisite pianissimo of Mr. Gieseking's.

The decrescendo of the program hardly stopped with the French composers. The Cathedral emerged far too suddenly and with too great a splash; the goldfish were more like leviathan. It is a pity. Mr. Gieseking has a touch like De Pachmann's. He has De Pachmann's gift for subtle shading. By discreet employment of these abilities he could produce extraordinary dynamic effects. Why then should he pound? L. A. S.

The English Singers

Last night, in Symphony Hall, the English Singers again presented one of their wholly delightful programs of motets, madrigals, a ballet, carols and folk-songs. The program was seasonal. We found "This Glad Day," by William Byrd, "O magnum mysterium," by de Vittoria, and "This day Christ was born," also by Byrd, in group one. Group two included John Wilbye's "Lady, when I behold," Morley's "About the Maypole" and "What is our life?" by Orlando Gibbons, with words by Sir Walter Raleigh. Of group three, which comprised carols, one remembers with keenest pleasure "Corpus Christi," arranged by Peter Warlock, a rarely lovely setting, difficult in the extreme but sung with disarming ease. One also remembers gratefully the singing of "We've been awhile a-wandering," arranged by Vaughan Williams.

Of the folk songs in group four one found Holst's arrangement of "Mathew, Mark, Luke and John" most interesting, together with the "Wassail Song" arranged by Williams. A pleasing variety was lent by the use of the piano accompaniment to Henry Purcell's "Sound the Trumpet," sung as a duet by Miss Mann and Miss Berger; and the "Angler's Song" by Lawes to text from Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," sung by Mr. Kelly and Mr. Notley, so captivated the audience that it must be repeated. Mention must also be made of the encore to this group in which the three men appeared, singing Henry Purcell's "The Three Fairies," one of the most amusing events of the evening. The last group comprised carols and brought to a happy close another of the many enjoyable concerts by this unique singing group.

People's Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra gave its fourth concert of the season, with Will Dodge, assistant conductor, at the conductor's desk. Frances Foskette, soprano, was the soloist and the program comprised Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, the Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor" by Borodin, Prelude and "Love-death" from "Tristan and Isolde" and the Overture to "Rienzi."

It was with something akin to amazement that this reviewer listened to the People's Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon. In previous articles, we have suggested that possibly this company of players might do well to concentrate upon the smaller works of excellent worth, leaving performances of symphonic music for some future time when technique was more secure and general ensemble improved. Having heard the Tchaikovsky under the magnetic baton of Mr. Dodge, we now as cheerfully suggest that the People's proceed at once to the symphonic classics; for with all respect to the musicianship of Mr. Stone, it is apparent that it requires a "man of the orchestra" to bring out the latent ability of orchestral players. Only a conductor with intimate knowledge of the possibilities of string playing could know how to use that choir as advantageously as Mr. Dodge used it yesterday. Likewise, none but a man of orchestral drilling could know the practical limits to which the wind choirs may be pushed. It has been the fortune of this reviewer to hear the Tchaikovsky No. 4 played by this orchestra under various conductors, but it has never been given a more striking performance than that of yesterday.

One might assume that having concentrated upon the Tchaikovsky, Mr. Dodge might relax his vigilance in the performance of the Borodin dances and the "Rienzi" Overture, but apparently both men and conductor had established a standard of excellence from which they were not inclined to depart. Thus it happened that the remainder of the orchestral numbers were played with an éclat unequaled so far this season.

Blessed with a naturally fine voice, of wide range and good quality, Miss Foskette made an excellent impression upon an audience which applauded her heartily. By far the best concert this season. The next concert will occur Jan. 11.

Jan Smeterlin

Saturday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Jan Smeterlin gave his second piano recital of the season, playing an all-Chopin program which included the Scherzo in E major, Op. 54, Nocturne in G major, Op. 37, Scherzo in B flat major, Op. 31, a pair of Mazurkas, the Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 35, a pair of Valses and the Ballad in A flat major, Op. 47.

Courageous and confident of his powers must be the artist who essays a "one composer" program in these busy, pre-holiday weeks. That Mr. Smeterlin drew an audience of good size and great enthusiasm is a tribute to his ability as an interpreter of piano music which does not rely upon piquancy for its appeal. Not that the great Chopin did not have his moments of vivaciousness—witness the mazurkas, the waltzes and portions of the scherzos—but the merest musical tyro finds no difficulty in comprehending the music of Chopin, and Mr. Smeterlin finds no serious difficulty in making a satisfying exposition of it. His was a Chopin minus the furbelows of an overedited edition. He made no obvious attempt to read into the score that which was not there. His crisp technic was admirably suited to the scherzos, which he played with dash and, when occasion demanded, with sensitiveness to melodic line. The Nocturne under his fingers was cool, impersonal and free from the oversentimentality which frequently permeates the central portion.

The sonata Mr. Smeterlin conceived as a musical torrent. In his effort, however, to make it properly torrential, he set a tempo so swift that rhythms were frequently shattered upon the rocks of speed instead of becoming smoothly flowing in the manner generally conceded to be Chopinesque. Yet one must in fairness record that the performance was never dull and was often arresting. It was greeted with prolonged applause, as were the pair of waltzes and the ballad which ended the official program. In response to demand, Mr. Smeterlin added another Chopin group. G. M. S.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Holiday program.
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Gaurd News Exchange, Bob Emery.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Sportsman Orchestra.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Robert R. Ripley, "Believe It or Not."
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Companions Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, ames Melton, tenor; Brigadiers Quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Crooked Man."
10:30 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Fess William's Orchestra; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; Christmas Basket Fund.
6:15 Sinatra and Daniels, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Lou Bonick's Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; Ray Knight; male trio; soloist; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra; Ashley Sisters, vocal trio; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch, "A Montana Christmas."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 "Musical Gems."
11:35 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:55 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Dance Program Time.
6:00 "Yankee Network Salute to Advertising"; Soloists; vocal trio; concert orchestra.
6:30 Financiers Orchestra.
6:45 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:00 Paul Shirley, viola; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Carrol Flint, soprano.
7:15 CBS, Vagabonds String Ensemble.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:00 CBS, "Mardi Gras": soloists; girls' trio; male quartet; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Al Lombard's Aristocrats.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:40 Organ recital.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 MacDowell Ladies' Quartet.
6:20 Organ recital; temperature; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, What Happened to Jane.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Piano duo; soloist.
2:00 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC progrms.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Italian Idyll."
4:40 p. m.—CBS, H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, speaking from London.

CARE IN COLLECTING HOLIDAY GREENS URGED

A plea for the exercise of reasonable care in the collection of Christmas greens is being made by the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, as a help toward conservation of New England's natural beauty.

Growing Christmas trees, which can be replanted before they have become too dried out, are recommended. If it is not possible to procure these, the society urges the purchase of "tagged" trees—the tag indicating that the tree has been properly harvested. The use of firm balsam, rather than laurel, pine or holly, is recommended for wreaths and garlands. Artificial decorations should be employed as far as possible.

Committee to Press World Court Action

Organization of a Massachusetts Citizens Committee on the World Court, with the purpose of obtaining prompt and favorable action by the United States Government on adherence to the Court, was announced on Dec. 14 by Roland W. Boyden, Boston lawyer.

The committee is composed of 276 men and women prominent in many lines of professional, civic and business activity. Additional names are being obtained, it was announced, both by invitation and voluntary action of interested persons throughout Massachusetts.

"The members are convinced that you cannot prevent war unless you have machinery to settle things in some other way," Mr. Boyden, who is chairman of the Committee and a former unofficial representative of the United States to the Reparations Commission, announced. The Committee is equipped to furnish authentic information and speakers on the World Court.

SCHOOL PUPILS WIN JOURNALISM PRIZES

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Results of the nation-wide contests in editorial writing, news judgment and news writing conducted by Quill & Scroll, national honorary high school journalistic society, were announced Dec. 15.

Bernard Snierson of Laconia, N. H., took first place in the New England division. Madelyn Suitor of Spaulding High School, Barre, Vt., took second place. Third place went to Charles Broadbent of Bridgeport, Conn.; fourth to Margaret Tighe, Commercial High, Providence, R. I., and fifth to Howard J. Emerson of Nashua, N. H.

RED INK BAN EXTENDED

MAGDEBURG, Germany (AP)—Authorities of the Province of Saxony, Dec. 13, joined the ban on red ink printing started Thursday by Russia's Rhine province. Political posters henceforth must be printed in black, blue, green or other unexciting color. Government proclamations are exempted from the ban.

NEW COURTHOUSE OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Springfield's new district court building, erected at a cost of $400,000, began to serve its purpose Dec. 15 when Judge Wallace R. Heady opened court without special ceremony. Brief dedicatory exercises took place later in the day, when the county commission turned over the keys to the court.

LABOR FAVORS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TRAINING

Farm Inefficiency Declared to Result in Urban Unemployment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Organized labor looked with suspicion and hostility upon vocational education when it first was introduced, some years ago. It now regards part-time schooling as invaluable and indispensable to workers, as well as to young people planning to enter industry, according to union labor officials, who addressed the closing session of the American Vocational Association's annual convention here on Dec. 13.

"There was a time when vocational education was considered by many as an inferior sort of education, to be tolerated as charity bestowed in pity upon minors from workingmen's families," said Henry Ohl Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. "This is no longer true. We have come to regard part-time education as an indispensable, though independently operated, branch of our educational system which embraces all, even those who in the past because of their economic status were excluded from the freest opportunities.

"Vocational education in the future will come more and more to support the idea that the needs of youth must dictate the curricula of our schools," said Robert L. Cooley, director of the Milwaukee vocational school, another speaker. "In the years just ahead we can most certainly expect an increased public interest in vocational instruction and guidance and an increased public realization of the benefits of such instruction," Mr. Cooley said. "This will naturally result nationally in a more adequate financial support of vocational training."

"Because agriculture is the foundation of American industry, the training of boys and girls in the farm for useful citizenship should be of paramount interest to urban and rural leaders alike," said Mrs. Charles W. Sewell of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "Inefficiency on the farm, resulting in less profits and a decline in the farmer's buying power, means idle factories and unemployment in the cities," said Mrs. Sewell.

ECONOMIC LEAGUE FOR DRY LAW REPEAL

Fifty-five per cent of the members of the National Economic League favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, it was made known following a national poll. The total number of ballots cast was 2633, with 1440 voting for repeal and 1090 against. There were 103 members who did not vote.

The results, which were announced Dec. 14 by J. W. Beatson, executive secretary of the league, with headquarters in Boston, show that 41 per cent of the total vote was in favor of the state enforcement of the prohibition issue. Members also expressed in a majority vote that they favored federal government control of the sale of all intoxicating liquors, receiving this power by constitutional amendment.

No Solutions Found in More Bayonets

Problems in Russia, Palestine and India cannot be solved by a multiplication of bayonets, according to Sherwood Eddy, world-traveler, who addressed the Ford Hall Forum, in Boston Dec. 14. Recognizing that all the opposing parties in these "danger zones" had arguments which should be recognized, Mr. Eddy made a plea for solution of the poblems on the basis of justice.

He ventured the opinion that the ideal of liberty could be contributed by the United States and that of social justice by Russia. He said that, although the strict letter of religious freedom is observed in Russia, religious leadership suffers suppression and exile.

He said that the working out of the Palestine problem would result in a just solution of a bi-national country, where Arab and Jew could live freely, the former securing an economic and political home, the latter a cultural and spiritual home. Declaring India to be a nucleus of burning nationalism, demanding self-determination, the speaker, who is a friend of Gandhi, believes that, if Hindu and Muhammadan can unite, that country may secure dominion status.

WORLD PEACE GOAL OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS

International peace will be the goal at which Camp Fire Girls throughout the world will direct their united efforts during 1931. Announcement of the annual theme of the organization was made at Greater Boston headquarters, Dec. 15.

The New Year will be welcomed in by Camp Fire Girls in all sections of the world by sending cards to each other asking that they join hands to promote the cause of world peace. Miss Lotta Clark of Boston was announced as the new chairman of the International Relations Committee. She is also a member of the National board of directors.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OFFICIAL IS NAMED

The Rev. Hugh Vernon White of Stockton, Calif., has just accepted a position as secretary in the home department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass. Mr. White will begin his official duties in March with offices at 14 Beacon Street.

Mr. White served as a pastor and teacher in the Hawaiian Islands for several years. In accepting the secretaryship he concludes his work at the Stockton First Congregational Church, of which he has been pastor for over seven years.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 16

Talks

H. R. H., the Prince of Wales (WJZ Chain CBS and WOR). Before the annual banquet of the Incorporated Sales Managers Association, in the Guildhall, London. 4:40.
"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Edwin Alger, newspaperman. 6:30.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain): Interpretations of the news. 6:45.
"Laws that Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.
"The Highroad of Adventure" (WJZ Chain). Gilbert E. Gable invites Chief Seginestso, Navajo chieftan's opinion of the white man. 8:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

Debussy Program (WJZ Chain). "Works of Great Composers" period, featuring Astrid Fjelde, soprano, and orchestra conducted by Cesare Sodero. 9.
Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; guest soloist (WEAF—T). Classical half hour. 9.
"Salute to Homemakers of America" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Chorus, orchestra and speaker. 10.
Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05, 6:45.
Harold Sanford's Orchestra (NBC—WJZ, WBZ). Light classical and popular. 6:15.
Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS).) Overture, Coriolanus (Beethoven); Hungarian Dance, No. 6 (Brahms); Morning, Peer Gynt (Grieg); Siegfried's Rhine Journey (Wagner); March, Prince Igor (Borodin). 9:30.
Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain), Rossini, Dvořák, Beethoven, Grieg and lesser composers. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular period from west coast. 4.
Leo Reisman's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). New afternoon series. 5.
Wayne King's Orchestra; quartet (WJZ Chain). Popular review and specialties. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.
New England stories (Standard—WEAF Chain). 7:30.
Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain). American desert story. 9:30.

Characteristic Music

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian period by balalaika ensemble and soloist. 8.
Pickard Family (NBC Chicago). Southern mountain songs. 6:45.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.
Paula Hemminghaus, contralto; instrumental trio (NBC—WJZ, WREN). "Moon Magic" period. 8:30.

Service Band

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain). 3.

Hockey

New York Americans-Philadelphia Quakers (WOR). From Madison Square Garden, Jack Filman announcing. 10.

ANIMALS SOCIETY RECEIVES $2000 GIFT

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Mrs. Ella Sargent Albin of Concord, whose will was probated here Dec. 15, left $2000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and made other public bequests.

Mrs. Albin left pictures, oil paintings, rugs and statuary to the New Hampshire Historical Society and an undetermined annual sum to the Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Methodist Conference, which cares for retired ministers, their widows and orphans.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Modern Language Conference; "The Intellectual Relations Between Rumania and Western Europe," by M. I. Raphael. Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

State Department of Education, University Extension: One of Chronicles of America Photoplays, "The Declaration of Independence," produced by Yale University; Wilfred F. Kelly, lecturer; Gardner Auditorium, State House, 6.

West Roxbury Community: Christmas party, Harbinger Club, home of Miss Elinor Rodgers, 16 Rutledge Street.

Women's City Club of Boston: Original dramatic sketches, presented by Frances Homer. clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Mercury Club, Robert's Room, 7:30. Rehearsal, Glee Club, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Community dancing class, 7:30.

Field and Forest Club: Round table, dinner meeting; illustrated lecture, "The Lure of Alaska," by Mrs. Adelbert Fernald; musical program; social hour and dancing; 3 Joy Street, begins 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Weekly session, Club Bowling Teams, Recreation Alleys, 615 Washington Street, 8.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Lowell Institute: Seventh in series of lectures on "Capabilities and Limitations of Modern Navies," by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., retired; "The Limitations of Armaments and Freedom of the Seas"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Ski instruction talk, clubhouse, 5 Joy Street, 7:30.

South End Women's Club: Switchboard demonstration, auspices New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.; also, "Hello Europe," motion picture on transatlantic telephone service; saxophone duo; singing of carols by members; 20 Union Park, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Roy Tibbs, pianist, 8:15.

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Saints and Symbols, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs: Benefit concert, home of Mrs. Frederick E. Snow, 17 Bay State Road, 3.

Temple Israel Sisterhood: Luncheon meeting; address, "The Art of Russia," by Mrs. Katherine Osborne; piano solos by Mrs. Helen M. Fishel; songs by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cohen; original play, by children of religious schools.

Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, in New England and Military and Historical Society of Massachusetts: Joint meeting; illustrated talk, "Fort Hill," by Walter K. Watkins; Cadet Armory, 105 Arlington Street, 4:30; buffet supper served 6:30.

Suffolk Law Alumni Association (Luncheon Club): Luncheon, guest of honor and speaker, Senator-elect William H. Shanahan; 1.

Bostonian Society: Regular meeting; illustrated lecture, "The Genesis of the United States Navy," by Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham; Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Allied Theaters of Massachusetts: Luncheon, speakers: C. C. Pettijohn, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association of America, Inc., and Alfred H. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety; Hotel Bradford, 12:30.

West Roxbury Community: Tuesday Shakespeare Class, home of Miss Mina Schirmer, 17 Park Street, 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Professional Women's Club, ballroom. Meeting, Interstate Commerce Commission, Parlor A. Luncheon, Advertising Club, Salle Moderne.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Regular meeting, speaker, Vincent G. Burns, on "A Domine Goes to War"; Boston City Club, 12:15.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, address, "My Impressions of Oberammergau," by Mrs. Grace M. Poole.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Afternoon reception, Miss Florence Reed, guest of honor; piano selections by Charles Repper; 1 Marlboro Street, 3:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. In the Venetian Alcove: Christmas exhibit of children's books.

Boston Public Library, West End Branch, 131 Cambridge Street—Special exhibition of "The Jew in Contemporary Art and Literature." Through Dec. 22.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings of child life by various artists. Oils and etchings by Dian Thorne.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Water colors of birds by Charles E. Hall. Through Dec. 24. Santa Barbara gardens and desert scenes by A. Sheldon Pennoyer. Through Dec. 16. Carvings of wild fowl for book-ends by Lewis W. Hill. Through Dec. 24.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Small pictures by members of the guild. Through Dec. 27.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition. Through Dec. 31.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Drawings of California trees, by May Thacher Mellus. Water colors by Stanford Stevens. Through Dec. 20.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—British and India poster exhibition. Through Dec. 20.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Paintings by artist members active in the earlier days. Through Dec. 27.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Ernest Stock. Through Dec. 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Lamson and Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors by Charles Schlein. Through Dec. 20.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Sporting prints, etchings and engravings by old and modern artists, and color prints.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by Rembrandt and others. Drawings and water colors.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Prints and drawings and early English mezzotints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier & Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; mezzotints and etchings in color. Through Dec. 31.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and continued cold with possibly some light snow; fresh northwest and north winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 14.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy and continued cold with possibly snow; increasing northwest and north winds probably becoming strong Tuesday.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight; fresh northwest and north winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair, except for period of snows over north and rains over south portion about Thursday; moderately cold in New England at beginning of week, rising temperature middle of week and colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

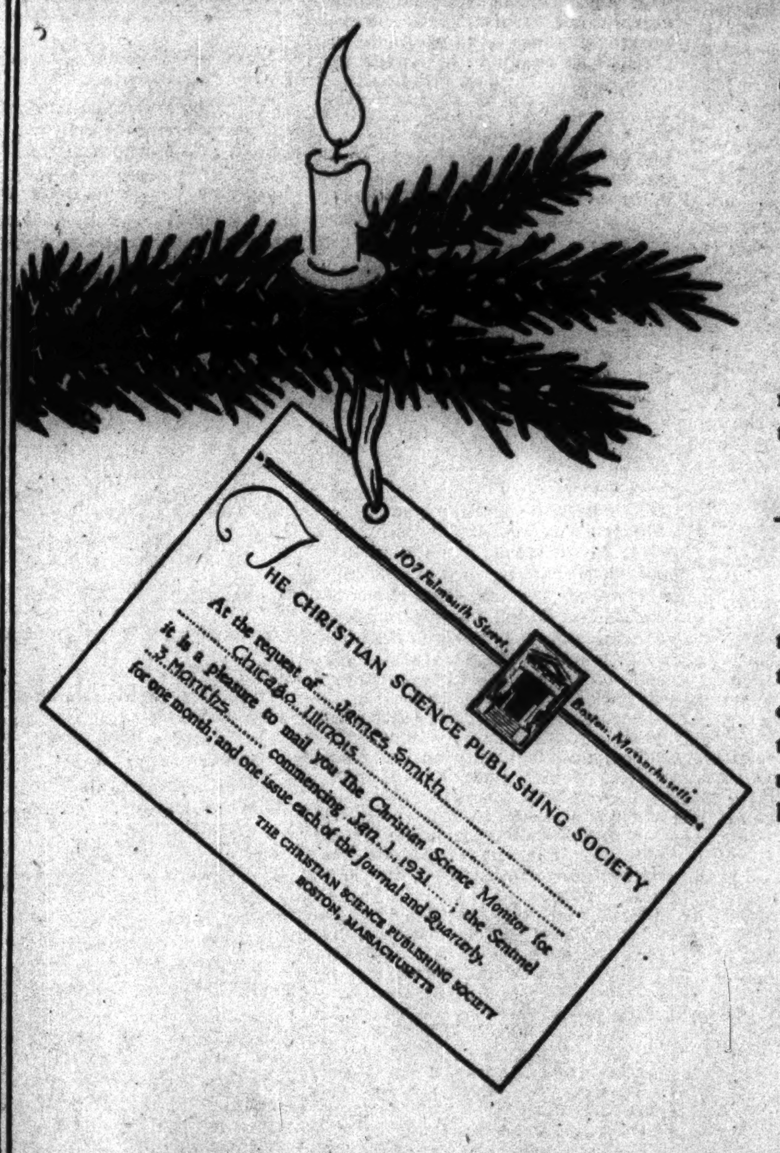
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec.15	Max. Dec.14		8 a.m. Dec.15	Max. Dec.14
Albany	16	26	Memphis	34	44
Atlantic City	26	40	Montreal	6	..
Boston	24	29	Nantucket	28	38
Buffalo	14	26	New Orleans	56	68
Calgary	18	..	New York	22	34
Charleston	40	56	Philadelphia	28	38
Chicago	26	36	Pittsburgh	24	34
Denver	18	30	Portland, Me.	18	22
Des Moines	24	32	Portland, Ore.	32	46
Eastport	16	22	San Francisco	50	53
Galveston	50	68	St. Louis	32	36
Hatteras	40	48	St. Paul	14	30
Helena	30	38	Seattle	42	52
Jacksonville	46	62	Tampa	44	62
Kansas City	30	32	Washington	34	40
Los Angeles	54	80			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:28 p. m., Tuesday 7:53 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.



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THE HOME FORUM

Main Street Growing Up

As I crashed my way last week through the uncut weeds of a back alley in the middle-West city where I live, that I might more quickly reach that point on Main Street where the building of the Railway Loan Association, modeled on classic Greek lines, faces the recently built station, modeled in the style of Elizabethan architecture, I had occasion to think of many things simultaneously. I leave it to the investigating professors to determine how many lines of thought one can have at one and the same time. I have heard of "the single-track mind." Probably they have already investigated the many-tracked one. There are such. For example, mine! In that short journey which I made last week to Main Street, scarcely more than five hundred yards, I found myself thinking in terms of three cultures.

Plowing my way through the unscythed weeds, it needed little further effort on my part to think in terms of the primeval prairie. It was a spot of the ageless prairie, less the addition of the débris of a modern civilization. It was Main Street's back alley, which, in seeming more than the prairie, was actually less. With a flicker of a smile I remembered that Sinclair Lewis had been awarded the Nobel prize for literature; and Sinclair Lewis in other days, had written the photograph of Main Street in a poor light. I found myself surmising as to what he might accomplish with our back alley. But I brushed that aside hastily. It was a minor thing to think about in the presence of the threefold major fact which was primarily engaging my attention. And that major fact was that I was walking in an environment where classic Greece was neighboring with Elizabethan England in middle West America. It was a strange medley that I had for my mental environment; yet not one whit more strange than the medley it mirrored.

Here I was, still walking, trying to think in terms of three cultures. Incidentally I began to wonder if I had not presupposed more than the facts. Greece had ripened into a culture; so also had Elizabethan England borne fruit in that regard. But what concerning Main Street? By this time I had arrived on Main Street. Looking down its length I saw again the familiar chaos of color. This, thought I, is not evidence, architecturally, of a culture; this is a conglomeration. "Having now my method by the end," to borrow a thought from Bunyan, I was ready to proceed by standing still. To the north of me was the building reminiscent of ancient Greece; to the south of me the building reminiscent of the England that I love; while beyond them both were the "blocks," "the ribbon architecture of Main Street."

Evidently my thoughts were pasturing in wide fields and feeding on strange meat. But this was not all. I remembered the dust of the one-time prairie which I had raised as I began my journey. The dust of the prairie! There is a phrase to set men dreaming. The palimpsested dust of the ageless prairie is history become dumb. Said a critic of the American West some time ago: "The American West is voiceless except for railway folders." That critic has not understood our dust. Here are Quivira, and the fabled cities of Cibola attrited to dust. Dust is the prose of nature's dreams. There shall yet be those who will read the inner meaning of "this dumb show." You will recall that Hardy found this writing on Egdon Heath also. It is a writing hard to understand. But how shall one understand his age until he has understood the ageless things? When we have gathered into one the meaning of nature's leveled mountains and man's skyscraping buildings we shall then be near to the writing of the perfect history.

Meanwhile, let us give thought to the episodic conjunction which it is mine to see whensoever I desire on our Main Street now. I like to think of it as it was brought into strange relief on the day not long ago when the community held high festival to celebrate the opening of our new station. There, on the space between the Grecian building and the English, came a group of Indians dancing to the rhythm of the tomtom, children of the tribes who were wanderers in this land. Of buildings they have left hardly a trace. And the prairie was waiting the builder. Now the builder is here. A farm on the prairie is a magnificently poignant thing. Tethered to the land, open to wind and sky, it looks as if it is waging a losing fight against the elements. Yet, somehow they stick. The farm makes the town. Out here, where the West begins, its name is Main Street. Sagas will yet be born of this event. We are beginning to get a literature from it even now. Hamlin Garland, O. E. Rolvaag, Knut Hamsun, Willa Cather, Ruth Suckow and others have, for their respective fields, written somewhat of this portion of the United States. I hear men talk much about the stirring days of the pioneers, and I will not stop their talk. But there are times when it is right to listen to the woman's word. When Mrs. Orpen writes of "Memories of the Old Emigrant Days in Kansas, 1862-1866," we find that living then was not all sunshine. One day she found her maiden aunt weeping. This is her comment: "Had they told me the cause I could not have understood it then nor until many years afterwards. She was crying because there was nothing beautiful to look at; everything was hopelessly ugly, and even the kitchen floor was always dirty and it was useless to wash it, for it would be dirty again before night. There was nothing beautiful to look at, either in the house or out of it." For Nebraska we have the words of Willa Cather's Antonia that "men were" too weak to make any mark here, and the land wanted to be let alone, to preserve its own fierce strength, its peculiar savage kind of beauty, its uninterrupted mournfulness." But men have left their mark: first, a dot upon the landscape, then the line of houses and stores called Main Street.

And now Main Street is growing up. The first Main Street, which was little more than an entrenchment against the elemental forces of nature, is giving place to another Main Street which has on it even now, evidence of a better day to be. Let it be granted that he who does not distinguish colors is not altogether at a disadvantage as he walks along the street called Main, yet this can be added from the other side, that one can afford to be historically bent also when he comes to the chief places on Main Street. For Main Street is now building for the future out of the past. Corporations are upraising buildings reminiscent of the best in the cultures of the past. In these buildings I find a parable of worth to one who believes in brotherhood, and that League of Nations which augurs peace. Here, in my little city, where Greece neighbors England, we have an architectural League of Nations. Our Main Street is growing up. It matters little to me that she grows out of the past. Main Street is selecting the best. Men have established their right to exercise dominion over "a land that wanted to be let alone," and now they have begun to build for a final loveliness which will prove to be more than a civilization. And the name of it will not be Zenith.

F. S.

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Winter Quarters

Down in the marshes, by the alder clump,
The muskrat seeks his mud-domed house;
Snug in the hollow of a poplar stump
Is curled the light-foot, white-foot mouse.

A bowlder wall protects the home
Where chipmunk reigns, a drowsy king;
And five good feet beneath the loam
Old gaffer woodchuck waits the spring.

Rustling the brier and the frosted grass,
Complaining sparrows hunt for haws;
Low through the tassels of the hemlock pass
The heavy crows with hungry caws.

But one in all a world of white
Brave hearted, laughs in silver glee—
That stub-tailed, club-tailed, snub-tailed sprite,
Our winter-lover, chickadee.

—Arthur Guiterman, in "The Light Guitar."

Toyon
(California Holly)

When I see toyon, I behold far more
Than clustered, bright red berries in a vase;
I see a mountain stream, through frosty haze,
Leap down in laughter to a valley floor.

I see the black-tailed deer move stealthily
Along a rocky, steep arroyo, where
The toyon's ruby constellations flare
Against a sky as blue as lapuli.

I hear a chipmunk chatter in the brake,
And see quaint lizards sunning on the stones,
And hoary clouds at rest on mountain thrones
Where Winter drowses, only half awake.

I sense the fragrance of sequoia trees
Which steep in sunlight through a stormless year.
The toyon glowing on my table here
Brings home the deep woods' sunshot canopies!

These vivid berries, gleaming from a jar,
Stir memories in one who loves and knows
The mountain fastnesses where toyon grows
And unforgettable blue vistas are.

Marion Steward.

An Arctic Home Place in Its Garden

Flowers of an Arctic Garden
(67.59 North Latitude)

Sail with the Gulf Stream up the Norwegian coast, cross the Arctic Circle and sail for another twelve hours northward. The wide gable of a white wooden house is just visible above the birches which separate it from the sea. The house is from the eighties and built like a Swiss chalet with much carving and two double-decker verandas facing south and west. Luckily it lies as a house should do, it does not stand, in fact it has settled down amongst the rowan trees like a contented, if slightly ruffled white hen, for many are the storms it has weathered. The district is a storm center and it often happens as the lighthouse keeper wrote in his logbook: "The same wind which for ten days has blown from the west, now blows from the east." This fact is only touched upon to emphasize the glories of the garden. As a shelter from these notorious gales there are crowds of trees round the house. Rowan trees and larches were first planted in rows on the east and west side and later many other trees—even blue spruce—and all sorts of flowers and bushes which have their home in southern lands. Under the windows grow sunflowers and summer phlox. Honeysuckle and Virginia creeper cover the verandas. In front of them the viola cornuta spread their blue strip of carpet. The lilac trees from grandmother's time nearly cover the drawing room windows, but there is still sun enough for the summer lupins underneath them. All sorts of flowers are tucked into sheltered corners and grow against all rules and regulations, and the beds are edged with dusty millars so welcome in spring. Sweet peas cover the foundation wall of the built-in western veranda.

The pansies on the front lawn turn their backs rudely on the house and smile to the sun. The asters are out already and the giant dahlia grows larger every day. The spireas are taking up far too much room and the jasmine has lost its last flowers. They have dropped near the dark anemones. The laburnum seems to have got established at last. Further down grow noble ashes, shivering aspens and a maple tree much loved by three generations of children for its far-stretching branches. The sanded paths wind their way from the house and here and there they widen like pools and give room for seas sheltered by trees and elm hedges, and even a mound all covered by flowering bushes and the vivid green of lilies of the valley. Past the long row of delphinium and round the next turn is the summer house covered with hops. Along the south side of the garden runs a hedge of aconitum in white and porcelain blue. Beyond is the kitchen garden with many kinds of vegetables all ready for use in July this year. The strawberries and raspberries have also appeared at the dinner table.

To the west of the house are lawns again, with lime trees and silver birches and a rose bed round a square of fluted tiles from grandfather's warehouse. In the middle of it his Amor rests on one knee ready with bow and arrow, watching those who walk past him down the two steps to the tennis court. In front of this and twice its length runs a narrow border filled with tall and low nemesis. All round the court and the house is the original birchwood where red clover, bluebells and tall geranium grow. The pride of the garden is a large bed filled with pink canterbury bells backed with tall foxgloves.

It is lovely in this northern garden, both by midday and by midnight sun,

Ninefold Harmony

Ring out, ye crystal spheres!
Once bless our human ears,
If ye have power to touch our senses so;
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the bass of heaven's deep organ blow;
And with your ninefold harmony
Make up full consort to the angelic symphony.

—John Milton's Ode on the Nativity.

How to Read Plutarch

Judged by whatever standard, the first master of biography was Plutarch, a Greek, who flourished in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era. His "Lives" of the celebrated Greeks and Romans of antiquity are a splendid monument to his instinct for penetrating to the heart of individuals. Not only events interest him, but also the way in which statesmen or soldiers shape events In his Parallels he uses the comparative method, and tries to discover wherein Solon differed from Numa or Pompey from Marcus Brutus.

Plutarch . . . brings with him an entire civilisation. His random allusions, his quotations from ancient poets and prose-writers, his use of popular sayings current in his time, his familiarity with traditions, and with the gossip about great men, which often exceeds in trustworthiness the formal written statement, cannot be matched by any modern biographer. For the modern necessarily embraces only a fragment of his civilization; Plutarch, on the contrary, saw the record of Greece as closed and complete, and the record of Rome also—of Republican and characteristic Rome—as already made up. In this respect no modern can hope to compete with Plutarch. . . .

It was Plutarch's good fortune, of course, to inherit, as it were, "the glory that was Greece," and to be encircled by "the grandeur that was Rome." But it is to his everlasting personal credit that by his knowledge and quick sympathy, coupled with genius, he embodied so much of the classical civilization in his works. . . . What Plutarch added to the art of biography was, therefore, most important. He reached the point of defining each individual very clearly. He had a most catholic interest in many types of persons, and in the case of public men he showed how far their individual qualities affected their public actions. As you first read the long series of his "Lives" you have an impression not unlike that which comes to you when you first walk through the Hall of Busts at the Naples Museum; but when you stop to examine and to compare, you discover that each differs from the others, that each face has its own features.

Among so many and divers specimens I find it hard to choose special models; "Read until you are satisfied," would be the best advice; but if you wish to see Plutarch's methods and scope fairly illustrated, read, say, the "Alcibiades" and the "Julius Cæsar." What modern biographer could add much that is essential to our knowledge gained from Plutarch, of the fundamental character of these two men? — William Roscoe Thayer, in "The Art of Biography."

Grond der Hoop

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

Door den geheelen Bijbel heen komt het woord „hoop" veelvuldig voor, meestal in verband met opheffende verklaringen, wel er op berekend om de menschheid te vertroosten en te bemoedigen. Weinig wordt in den Bijbel gesproken over wanhoop; dit woord komt slechts drie maal voor in de Engelsche Bijbelvertaling (King James Version), terwijl het woord hoop meer dan honderd maal vermeld staat. Hieruit kunnen wij opmaken dat de geïnspireerde schrijvers van de Heilige Schrift erkenden, dat hoop eene gedachte-eigenschap is, aan God ontleend, welke de menschheid geruststelt en iedere gerechtige verwachting schraagt. De Psalmdichter schreef vele malen over hoop, en zijne woorden blijven ook in deze dagen iederen Christen versterken, nu voortdurende bemoediging zoo algemeen noodig is.

De Psalmdichter sprak: „Wat buigt gij u neder, o mijne ziel! en wat zijt gij onrustig in mij? Hoop op God, want ik zal Hem nog loven; Hij is de menigvuldige verlossing mijns aangezichts en mijn God." Hij richtte zich tot zijn eigen bezorgden zin, en verklaarde met een van-God-gegeven geloof, dat God, Die zijne hoop staande hield, ook de bron was van zijn welzijn en zijne onsterfelijkheid. Voor hem was het woord Gods ongetwijfeld de grond der hoop, want in een anderen psalm lezen wij: „Ondersteun mij naar uwe toezegging, opdat ik leve; en laat mij niet beschaamd worden over mijne hoop."

Christian Science onderschrijft al hetgeen de Bijbel leert met betrekking tot hoop, en belicht de groote waarheid, dat hoop in God eene natuurlijke uiting is van het menschelijk bewustzijn. Het woord Gods, dat in godsdienstoefeningen over de gansche wereld gelezen en gesproken wordt, brengt altijd de verzekerdheid der hoop. De wetenschap van het Christendom legt dezen grond der hoop uit, en toont ook hoe het begrijpen van God, het goede, op praktische wijze aangewend kan worden door nauwkeurige studie van den Bijbel en van het leerboek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" door Mary Baker Eddy. De vruchten van deze ernstige studie, bekrachtigd door het genezen van ziekte en het overwinnen van vrees, zonde en disharmonie in het algemeen, bewijzen dat de levende hoop door Christian Science verwekt, op een stevigen grond berust. Zulke onloochenbare bewijzen bemoedigen dengene die deze Wetenschap bestudeert, voort te gaan en op God, het goede, alléén te hopen.

Als de volgelingen van Christian Science deze waardevolle levens-lessen tot hun eigendom maken, leeren zij door ondervinding dat hoop in stoffelijke dingen altijd misplaatst is en niet gekoesterd moet worden. Zoo schrijft Mrs. Eddy in „Retrospection and Introspection" (blz. 32): „Jubelende hoop, indien met aardschheid getint, wordt als een met verpletterd." Hoe waar is dit! En is het niet duidelijk, dat eene louter materieele hoop geen werkelijken grond heeft? Waar deze zoo dikwijls ingegeven wordt door eigenliefde of menschelijke verbeelding, kan geen rechte vervulling volgen. Aan den anderen kant heeft iedere gerechte hoop in God, het almachtig goede, een vasten grond. Indien stervelingen slechts deze hoop en den grond er van wilden leeren kennen, zouden vreugde en vrede zich paren aan hun streven, want dan zou de Christus, de Waarheid, die immer met hen is, hunne hoop verlevendigen en hen op veilige paden leiden, welke aan alle zijden beschermd zijn.

Mrs. Eddy's leven werd voortdurend gevoed en bemoedigd door eene van-God-geschonken hoop; dit was inderdaad een opmerkelijke karaktertrek van deze begaafde Leidster. Niet alleen straalde zij eene wondere hoop uit over allen, die zij persoonlijk ontmoette, maar hare geschriften bieden den ontvankelijken lezer hoop, op rede gegrond, en goeden moed, en zijn der menschheid voortdurend eene hulp om de duisternis van den stoffelijken zin te verdrijven. Haar begrip van hoop was vast gegrond op het begrijpen van God. Schrijvend aan Christian Science leeraren in Londen, Engeland, over het aldaar instellen van den „Dankdag" zeide zij (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, blz. 252): „Niet door de voorspiegelingen van rijkdom, hoogmoed of macht werdt gij tot deze daad aangespoord; de drijfveer komt van boven en is zedelijk, geestelijk, goddelijk. Heil zij deze hoogere hoop, welke niet sluimert noch gestild wordt door den kouden aandrang van een kleiner gewin. Dan, na verwezen te hebben naar het werk der Christelijke genezing, sprak Mrs. Eddy hare waardeering uit en hare verheven hoop over hetgeen de menschheid ten slotte zou tot stand brengen, in de volgende verlichtende woorden: „Wat edeler volbrengen, wat grooter heerlijkheid kan ons streven kracht geven? Spoedt u voort! Mijn hart en mijne hoop zijn met u.

„Niet zult gij hier om vreugd of smart
der zinnen,
Maar om de glorie-kroon van 't
mensch-zijn te gewinnen."

De bezieling van dat „hart," die „hoop" is nog heden met ons, tot uiting gebracht in duidelijke geschriften, die zullen blijven bestaan tot tijd en zinnen niet meer zijn. Een juist gebruik makend van deze verklaringen van de Waarheid, gegrond op den Bijbel, kunnen wij heden met den Psalmdichter zingen: „Die U vreezen, zullen mij aanzien en zich verblijden, omdat ik op Uw woord gehoopt heb."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Funny

A carrot is a common thing,
And brings but little money
Upon the city market stalls.
To poets this is funny.

If carrot buyers could but see
A field of carrots growing,
Their price would mount up to the sky
By spell of laces blowing

In light green waves before the wind
Upon a dewy morning.
A carrot in a garden fair
Is certainly adorning.

And, oh, upon the market stall,
To poets, it is funny
That lovely things like carrots bring
So little, little money.

Norman C. Schlichter.

Basis of Hope

Written for the Christian Science Monitor

Throughout the Bible the word "hope" frequently appears, mostly in connection with cheering, uplifting statements well designed to comfort and encourage humanity. Little is stated in the Bible about despair, this word appearing but three times in the King James Version, while hope is mentioned over one hundred times. So, we can conclude that the inspired writers of the Scriptures recognized hope as a quality of thought derived from God, that reassures humanity and supports every righteous expectation. The Psalmist wrote of hope many times, and this word remains to strengthen every Christian in these days when constant encouragement is so generally needed.

The Psalmist said, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God." He thus addressed his own troubled sense, and with a God-given faith declared that God, the sustainer of his hope, was also the source of his well-being and immortality. To him the word of God was without doubt the basis of hope; for in another psalm we read, "Uphold me according unto thy word, that I may live: and let me not be ashamed of my hope."

Christian Science reiterates all that the Bible teaches in regard to hope, and illustrates the great fact that hope in God is natural to human consciousness. The word of God, which is read and voiced in religious services the world over, always carries the assurance of hope. The Science of Christianity explains this basis of hope and how the understanding of God, good, can be utilized in practical ways, through careful study of the Bible and the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. The fruitage of this earnest study, confirmed in the healing of sickness and the overcoming of fear, sin, and discord generally, proves that the lively hopes engendered by Christian Science have a sound basis. Such undeniable proofs encourage the student of this Science to press on, and to hope only in God, good.

When acquiring these valuable life-lessons, the followers of Christian Science learn by experience that hope in material things is always misplaced, and should not be indulged. Thus Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 32), "Exultant hope, if tinged with earthliness, is crushed as the moth." How true this is! And is it not plain that a merely material hope has no real basis? As it so often is the outlining of self-love or of human imagination, there can ensue no right fulfillment. On the other hand, all rightful hope in God, omnipotent good, has a sure foundation. If only mortals would acquaint themselves with this hope and its basis, joy and peace would attend their efforts; for then the Christ, Truth, always present with them, would enliven their hopes and lead them into sure paths, protected on every side.

The life of Mrs. Eddy was constantly nourished and encouraged by a God-given hope which was indeed a remarkable characteristic of this gifted Leader. Not only did she radiate a wonderful hope to all whom she met in person, but her writings present a rational hope, and good cheer, to every receptive reader, and constantly aid humanity to dispel the gloom of material sense. Her sense of hope was soundly based on the understanding of God. Writing to teachers of Christian Science in London, England, about the institution there of "Thanksgiving Day," she said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 252): "You are not aroused to this action by the allurements of wealth, pride, or power; the impetus comes from above—it is moral, spiritual, divine. All hail to this higher hope that neither slumbers nor is stilled by the cold impulse of a lesser gain!" Then, after referring to the work of Christian healing, Mrs. Eddy voiced her appreciation and her exalted hope of mankind's ultimate accomplishment, in these luminous words: "What nobler achievement, what greater glory can nerve your endeavor? Press on! My heart and hope are with you.

"'Thou art not here for ease or pain,
But manhood's glorious crown to gain.'"

The animus of that "heart and hope" is still with us today, expressed in clear writings which will endure until time and sense are no more. Rightly using these statements of Truth with their basis in the Bible, we can today sing with the Psalmist, "They that fear thee [God] will be glad when they see me; because I have hoped in thy word."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Turkish Mountaineer

High above the valley and the sea,
Along the steep and winding mountain road,
Bordered by tall fern and untouched tree,
The patient oxen drag their heavy load.

Up, up they climb, and do they know,
As they plod slowly on their stony way,
The fertile plain that stretches out below,
Rich with the scent of harvest and new hay?

The mountain looms before them, gray, austere,
The women folk, in carts, bump on and on,
To reach the home of their fierce mountaineer;
He would not choose the valley's milder song!

Like an eagle on the rock's bare breast,
Unheedful of the storm and winter snow,
He plants his home and builds his rocky nest,
Free as the winds that down the mountain blow.

Is it the love of that wild freedom there,
Which holds him high in his far lonely spot,
Or is it the large view and breath of mountain air,
That fills a soul, unlettered and untaught?

His days are full; he never understood
Diversions of the town and market square,
Like a wild bird, he finds his loved ones food;
Sufficient are his cares and interests there.

Carrs E. Mills.

The Maples of Japan

The smell of the mushroom is out of the hills and the flames of the maple burn red. The mountains round about Osaka are full of places noted for their maples, for their Japanese maples with tightly packed leaf mosaics. Whether the derivation of kaede, the Japanese word for "maple," from kaeru and te, the Japanese words for "frog" and "hand," be historically accurate or not, the small, fat leaves of the commonest of the Japanese maples may well be compared to the pudgy little hand-like feet of tree toads.

At Minō the maples hang out over a little stream that gurgles down a steep-sided, winding gorge, at the head of which there is a waterfall. The place would be ideal but for the noisy, jostly crowds that throng it. Though it is wild enough to have monkeys in its trees, on Sundays in maple-leaf season, it is almost impossible for the man desirous of communing with nature to get any satisfaction out of it. But it could not well be bettered as a laboratory for the student of human nature who would see sundry people floundering together in a good-humored effort to get pleasure out of a stimulating season while it lasts. . . .

Beyond the mountains, on the road to Nara, there is a place called Tatsuta. In the old poems it figures as the maple-leaf place par excellence of the misty ancient days. I suppose that is why people who do not know are always telling the world blithely that there are no maples worth seeing left there today. There are, and wonderful ones. Along the high banks of a broad and shallow river, cutting straight across the land between low, scattered hills, stand two long rows of maples, many of them with great old gnarled trunks, redoubling themselves in the water along with the blue sky into which they flare. Out there today the trees are still more important than the people. And they have a striking beauty that goes on singing forever in the heart of one who has seen them.—Glenn Shaw, in "Osaka Sketches."

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STOCK MARKET PRICES REACH NEW LOW LEVEL

Liquidation of Rails and Coppers Features Late Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—Unable to hold net advances of one to three points that had followed brisk early selling, the stock market closed heavy at a new low level today.

Liquidation of rails and coppers was a late feature. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Johns-Manville and Eastman Kodak lost gains of a point or two.

Anaconda dropped 3, American Smelting and New York Central 2, Atlantic Coast Line 5, and Lackawanna 6.

Sales approximated 3,500,000 shares.

The midmonth settlements, including the government financing, resulted in a large shifting of funds, estimated as high as $2,000,000,000. Call money showed a firmer tone, although it renewed unchanged at 2½ per cent, and time money rates were pushed up about ¼ of 1 per cent.

Shifting of Funds

Government financing included the offering of the six and 12-month certificates at 1¼ and 1¾ per cent. In addition, quarterly income tax payments are expected to amount to about $400,000,000, and there are numerous corporate dividends being paid.

The firmness in money is expected to be short-lived, for the government, in anticipation of tax payments, is presumably making its usual overdraft at the reserve banks, thus releasing a large sum for the money market.

The news of the week-end was generally viewed as favorable, particularly reports of holiday trade, which indicated a turnover of goods even higher than that of a year ago in spots, although reports from various sources are uneven.

The fresh heaviness of cotton, which recorded still lower levels for the last 15 years, was one of the least cheerful developments.

Business analyses, such as the week-end usually brings forth, agreed in the main that the depression seemed to be dragging bottom. Julius H. Barnes, head of the National Business Survey Conference, while declining to make any definite forecast, pointed out that there is evidence of improvement in several foreign countries, and several industries at home seem to be ready for increased activity.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company stated in an annual review "all the old signs and symptoms of the bottom of business depression are here, and some evidences of recovery are beginning to appear." He failed to find conditions favoring brisk recovery, however, and expected betterment to develop gradually.

The National Foreign Trade Council issued its annual analysis of foreign trade, and found that world trade in 1930, after making adjustments for changes in price levels, seems to be only about 8 per cent lower than in 1929. It pointed out that American exports of manufactured goods have held up well, with the exception of automobiles.

Bond Demand Better

Demand for bonds was somewhat improved at the start of the new week today and influenced a slight advance in some sections of the list, although not sufficient to reverse the trend.

The decline of the last fortnight has carried prices down to levels not duplicated in recent years, and has attracted buying from sources usually on the alert to make bargain investments.

Railroad bonds were irregularly lower today, but as a whole were steadier as pressure was confined to few issues. Several legals sold slightly above Saturday's close, while some of the second grade rails which are selling 10 points or more off from the year's high resisted pressure and were fairly steady.

Bond circles were inclined to look for some signs of improvement this week, feeling that the situation which led to liquidation by New York banks to improve their liquid position had passed.

Commenting on the situation, Moody's said that "the conclusion seems inescapable that once Wall Street's troubles are washed out, there will grow up an immense demand for bonds. When the demand does come, it may develop rapidly. Bonds at present are far more surely on the bargain counter than stocks. Further, while there are no reasons for immediate optimism, the poor behavior of the bond market should not be interpreted to mean great lack of confidence in the whole situation, so much as a temporary technical condition in the market itself."

CHICAGO STOCKS

	High	Low	Dec 13	Last Dec 12
100 Acme Steel	35	35	35	35½
100 Allied Motor	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Am Com Pwr A	13	13	13	13¼
500 Am Equities	1	1	1	1
150 Art Metal Wks	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
1500 As Tel Util	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
100 Eastman-Bless	24½	24½	24½	25
100 Burnham Trad	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400 Butler Bros	6	5¾	6	6
950 Cent Pub Serv A	12¼	12	12¼	12
800 Cent & S W Util	15¾	15½	15¾	16
3200 Chicago Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2500 Chi Corp pf	39½	39¼	39½	40
1525 Com Edison	238	238	238	240
1100 Cont Chgo	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
400 Ill House Ut	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
500 Cleaner C Hse	24½	24	24½	25
100 Crl Pub Svc Alf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300 Herrell C Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
250 Inland Util	24½	24½	24½	25
10300 Insull Ut Inv	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
750 Kalamazoo Stov	29½	29¾	30	30
50 Keystone Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
1900 Libby, McNeill	11¼	11	11¼	11
200 Lion Oil	7	6½	6½	7
500 Manh Dearborn	13½	13½	13½	13½
1000 Mer & Mfr A	18½	17¾	18½	19
12300 Mid Utilities	17¾	17¾	17¾	18¾
300 Mid Ut pf	90	87	90	93
300 Nat Ed Pwr A	22½	22	22	23
550 No Am Car	23	23	23	23½
450 N A Lt & Pwr	25¾	25¾	25¾	26½
300 Polymet Mfg	60¾	60½	60¾	60¾
150 Sally Frocks	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
200 Seab Dr Shares	4	4	4	4
150 St Dredge ev pf	34¾	33¾	33¾	37½
200 Steinite Radio	14½	14½	14½	14½
200 Swift & Co	28	28	28	28
650 Swift Int'l	32	31¾	31¾	32
850 U S Gypsum	39	38½	38½	40
750 U S Radio	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
300 Util & Ind	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
205 Ut & Ind pf	86½	86½	86½	87
2300 Wahl Co	21¼	21	21	21½

Sales today 114,100.

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT

PHILADELPHIA—Sales of electricity and gas by United Gas Improvement System companies for nine months show a gain over 1929, notwithstanding the business depression, and enabled system companies to show a substantial increase in all sales despite a decrease in transportation, ice and cold storage. Total operating revenues of $94,853,127, compared with $91,592,945, increase $3,260,-841, or 3.6 per cent.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. Rate	Stocks	Sales	High	Low	Dec 15	Dec 13
6¼	4		Abitibi	1400	5	4¾	4¾	5
6¼	4		Abitibi pf	100	5	5	5	5
21½	7		Abr & Straus	100	10	10	10	10
7¾	3¼		Abr Str pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
29¾	15¼	1.60e	Adams Exp	2300	16	15¾	15¾	16
8¾	3¼		Adams Exp pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
27¼	8¾		Adv-Rumely	1400	9	8¾	8¾	9
1¼	¼		Advance	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
184¾	98¾		Air Reduc	1900	103¾	101¾	101¾	103¾
38	9¾		Air Reduc pf	100	10	10	10	10
42¾	19		Airway El	10600	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
3¼	¾		Ajax Rubber	1300	1¼	1	1	1
11¾	4¾	1.80†	Alaska Juneau	1600	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
12	4½		Albany Perf	1400	5	4¾	4¾	5
31¼	6¾		Allegheny	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
128¼	121		Allied Chem	13600	123¾	121¾	121¾	123¾
4¾	2¾		Allied Ch pf	400	3	3	3	3
43¾	19		Allied Pack	4400	19¾	17¾	18¾	19¾
21¾	11		AL Pulp Com	2600	12¼	11¾	12	12¼
2¾	¾		Amerada	1200	1	1	1	1
41¾	19¼		Am Ag Ch ct	2900	20	19¾	19¾	20
22¾	11		Am Ag Ch pf	100	11	11	11	11
22¾	11		Am Ag Ch pf ct	100	11	11	11	11
48¾	3	2.40	Am Bk Note	400	3	3	3	3
96	60¾		Am Br W F pf	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
13	3		Am Bank N	400	3	3	3	3
83½	18		Am Best S	1000	61	61	61	61
2¾	2	2.40	Am Bosch	1300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
21½	7		Am Can	12900	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
158½	106¾	4	Am Car Fdy	400	110	110	110	110
158¾	140¾	7	Am Chain	400	142	142	142	142
116	77	7	Am Chicle	400	80	80	80	80
67¾	23¾		Am Chicle pf	100	24	24	24	24
87¾	36½	3*	Am Chain	400	38½	38½	38½	38½
22	16	2.40	Am Colortype	100	16	16	16	16
38¾	8		Am Com Alc	300	11¾	10	10¾	11
59½	19		Am En Tel	1300	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
161¾	25½		Am European	5100	10	10	10	10
34¾	11		Am & For Pw	5100	20	19	19	19
34¾	11	2	Am Hawaii	15300	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
115	7		Am Hide pf	900	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
27½	17		Am Ice	400	18	18	18	18
41¾	27½		Am Ice pf	4900	28¼	27¾	28¼	28¼
58¾	17	2§	Am Int Corp	400	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
			Am La Pr	4900	18	18		20½
100	20	2	Am Locom	1800	21	20	20	22
113½	70	2	Am Loco pf	100	80	80	80	80
14¾	3		Am Mach	100	8	8	8	8
81¾	19¼	1	Am Metals	1400	20¼	19¾	19¾	20¼
119¾	38¾	1†	Am Rad&St	10400	18	17¾	17¾	18
38¾	16¼		Am Radiat	4700	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
39	6¼	1	Am Republ	3600	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
110½	23	2	Am Roll M	400	30	30	30	30
67¾	29		Am Saf Raz	2700	30¾	30¼	30¼	32½
54½	38	6	Am Ship	700	58¾	56	56¾	58
79¾	31¾		Am Sm Sec	1100	56	56	56	56
141	121	7	Am Smelt	700	38¼	38	38	38
227½	2¾		Am Smelt pf	4900	41	39	40¾	44
32¼	24	2	Am Solvents	200	133¼	131	131	134
116	110½	7	Am Snf Fnd		38	38	38	38
55¾	27		Am Snf P pf	900	28½	28	28½	28½
63¾	40	5	Am Stores	1200	110½	110½	110½	111½
110	55	7	Am Sugar	400	57½	57½	57½	57½
119½	79	4	Am Sugar pf	400	45	45	45	45
27¼	17¾	1	Am Tel&Cab	200	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
188¾	102¾	5	Am Tel&T	26800	179¾	177¾	178¾	179¾
50	17		Am Tob pf	700	50	50	50	50
109¾	96	6	Am Wat Wks	16200	53	50	50¾	53
20¾	3¾		Am Wat W 6	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
44¾	15¾		Am Woolen	800	20¼	19¾	19¾	20¼
17¾	5		Am Woolen pf	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
41¾	21¾		Am Zinc	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
53¾	26	3	Anac Wire	800	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
51¾	28	2.40	Anaconda	32800	23¾	21	21	23¾
37¾	11¾		Anchor Cap		12	12	12	12
43	14¾	2	Ander Cop	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
83¾	47	7	Arch Dan	1900	48¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
46	15		Armour D pf	400	15	15	15	15
19¾	8¾		Arm Del	5900	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
68	25¼	2	Arm Ill B	1900	26¾	25¾	25¾	26¾
13¾	3¾		Arm Ill pf	1600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	80	7	Arnold Cons	1000	38½	38½	38½	38½
48¼	20		Asc Loom pf	300	21	21	21	21
50¼	23¾	4	Asso Apparel	200	45	45	45	45
95¾	62	2½	Asso Dry G	400	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
27¾	17¾	1	Asso DG 1pf	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
108¾	102¾	5	Atchison	3200	175	173	173	175
108¾	100	10	Atchison pf	200	104	103	103	104
81¾	17½		Atl Coast L	400	105	105	105	105
37	9½	1½	Atl Gf&WI	4900	11½	10¾	10¾	11½
			Atl Refin	400	41½	39	39	41½
26¾	6¾		Atlas Powd	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
		1½	Atlas Stores	2200	26	24	24	26
			Atlas Truck	200	4	4	4	4
69¾	44		Auburn Auto	6400	61¾	60¾	60¾	61¾
30	17¼		Austin N Y	100	20	20	20	20
10¾	3		Austin N new	1600	14	14	14	14
97¾	29		Auto Sales	700	19	19	19	19
			Aviation	8900	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

—B—

38	18¾	1¾	Baldwin	3900	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
116	90¾	7	Baldwin fp	100	90	90	90	90
122¾	73¾	7	Balt & Ohio	34700	80¾	79¾	80	80¾
110½	106½	6½	Balt & O pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
59¾	53¾	3½	Bangor & A	100	55	55	55	55
116¼	100	7	Bangor & A pf	100	107	107	107	107
30¾	8	2	Barker Bros	700	110	108	108	
92	31	2	Barnsdall A	2200	108	104	104	
40¼	67	4	*Beatrice	1800	10¼	8¼	8¼	11
70¼	46¾		Beech Creek	400	69	67	67	69
8¾	21¾	31	Beechnut	10	40	40	40	69
85¼	76½	5.52	Belding H	100	48	48	48	48
82¾	31¼	1	Belg NR ppf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
136¼	40¾	6	Bendix	4400	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
134	115	7	Bendix & Co	2500	35¾	34¾	35	36
41¾	27½		Beth Steel	47500	52¾	51¾	51¾	53
29¾	17		Beth Steel pf	400	116	115¼	115¼	116
68	15¾	16	Blaw Knox	300	33¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
80¾	60¾	3*	Bloom'dale	200	116	115	115	116
50½	15		*Boun Alum	11	20	18	18	18
112	49¾	4	Borden	2700	66¼	64	65	66¼
			*Borg Warner	1600	17	16¼	16¼	16¾
25½	12½		Boston & Me	100	17	16¼	16¼	16¾
33½	15¾	2	Boston Mt A	100	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
41¾	27½		Briggs	100	49¾	49¾	50	50
22¼	21¾	2	Brigg & Str	3000	147	14	14¾	14¾
85	19		Brockway	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
78¾	57½	4	Brockway pf	600	88¾	84	86	
68¾	37	6	Bkyn Man T	10	15	15	15	16
178¾	99¾	6	Bkyn Man pf	3100	61¾	57¾	60	58
42	33¾	3	Bkyn Un G	600	88¾	84	86	88
118	7		Brown Shoe	700	101	101	101¾	102
36¾	118	7	Brown Sh pf	300	36	36	36	
35¾	5¼		Bruns Balke	10	118	118	118	
31½	12¾	1	Bruns Term	900	10½	10	10½	10½
47¾	25¼		Bucyrus	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
16¾	4	1	Bucy ev pf	700	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
14¾	6¾	1	Budd Mfg	200	25	25¼	25¼	25¼
7¾	13¼		Budd Wheel	400	5	4¾	4¾	5
12¾	10¾	3	Bullard	2100	11	10¾	10¾	11
110½	26	8	Bulova Watch	1400	14	13¾	14	14
35	7		Burns Br A	700	11¼	10¾	11	11
100	78		Burns Br B	1000	32	25½	25½	26
31¾	18¾	1	*Burns Br pf	300	4	4	4	4
48¾	23¼	1	Burroughs	700	78	74	78	78
116	97	6	Bush Term	1400	20¾	19¾	20	20
4¼	1¼	.50	Bush T deb	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
39¾	10		Butte Cop	1400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
112¾	35¾		Butterick	400	11	11	11	11
			Byers	1000	10	10	10	10
				3500	37¾	35¾	35¾	36

—C—

77½	43¼	4	Calif Pack					
2¼			Callahan	600	44¾	43¾	44¼	43¾
30	10	3	Campbell	100	14	14	14	14
89¼	32		Calu & Ariz	900	11¾	11	11	11¾
333¾	8		Calu & Hecla	1500	34¾	32	33	34¾
73¾	34¾	5	Canada Dry	2500	8	8	8	8
34¼	19¾	2½	Can Pac	3400	36¾	35¾	35¾	36¾
38¾	24	1.60	Cannon Mills	22200	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
42	29¾		Capital Adm	200	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
332¾	85	6	Capital A pf	3400	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
78¾	45	6	Case Thresh	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
75	24	6½	Caterpillar	14000	82¾	80	81¾	82¾
60	40	5	Cay-Dobbs pf	2300	28	27¾	27¾	28½
110	55	7	Celotex	100	26	24	24	26
29¾	19		Celotex pf	400	24	24	24	24
39¾	20¾	1½	Celanese	10	22½	22½	22½	22½
315	196	8†	Cen Aguirre	200	22	22	22	22½
38¾	22	4	Cent of N J	200	120	120	120	120
18¾	7¾	4	Cerro de P	400	195	191	191	195
67½	18	4.20	Cert-Teed	3000	22¼	22	22	21
82¾	35¾	3	Checker Cab	2600	3	3	3	3
51¾	37	2½	Ches Corp	1500	17¾	17¾	17¾	18¾
10	3¾		Ches & Ohio	3000	34½	34½	34½	35¾
17¾	13	1	Chi & Alton	5800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17¾	4¼		Chi & Alt pf	400	37	37	37	37¾
46¾	6¾		Chi Gt West	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
28¾	11	1	Chi Gt W pf	2600	9	8¾	8¾	9
46¾	6¾		Chi M&StP	4500	17¾	16	16¾	18
28¾	3¾	4	Chi M&SP pf	1500	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
33¾	4		Chi & NW	6800	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¾
55¾	29¾	3½	Chi Pneu	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
138½	50	7	Chi Rel pf	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
104¾	81		Chi RI	300	26	26	26	30
53¾	26		Chi RI &c	1300	31	30	30	33
81¾	26	2	Chi Yel Cab	300	51	50	50	53
51¾	28	2.40	Chris Cot O	300	32	32	32	32
37¾	11¾		Chrysler	14400	37¾	37¼	37¼	38¾
43	35¾	3.60	Cities Serv	900	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¾
98¾	20		City Ice	200	35	35	35	35
73¾	36		City Ice pf	200	58	58	58	58
43¾	20		City Stores	800	31	31	31	31
43¾	27		City Str A	200	30	30	30	30
109¾	88	7	Clark Equip	50	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
60	30		CLCAS&E pf	100	48	48	48	48
29¾	3¾	3½	Cleve Elec Il	1700	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
80	70¾		Cluett Peody	50	77	77	77	77
21¾	7¾		Col Bea Oil	1300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
3¾	1¾		Coca-Cola	3400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
191¾	112¾		Coca-Cola A	1400	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
42¾	21¾	2½	Col Fuel	1200	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	80	7	Col Gas & E	3200	88½	86	86	88
68¾	20		Col Pict	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
48¾	20	4	Col Palm pf	500	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
100	80	7	Col P&L pf	100	100	100	100	100
95¾	62	3	*Colo South	2400	20¾	18¾	18¾	20
110	99	8	Colum Gas	300	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
199	73¾	6	Col-Gas pf A	11700	92¾	91¾	92	92
29¾	7¾	6	Col-Carbon	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
116¼	100	2	Col Graph	1900	94½	93	93	103¾
30¾	8		Barker Bros	15800	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¾
92	31	6†	Com Cred	1800	18	17¾	17¾	18¾
29¾	17		Com Cr 1pf	1800	18	17¾	17¾	18¾
41¾	27½		Com Cred pf	10	53¾	53	53	54
70¼	46¾	3†	Com Cred A	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
8¾	21¾		Com Inv Trst	1400	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¾
102½	80	1.60‡	Com Inv Trst pf	200	92¾	92¾	92¾	93¾
38	14¼		Com I &Sc	1400	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
24¾	24½		Com Sol	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
104¾	90	5	Commwlth Ed	7400	100	100	100	100
43¾	32	2	Comwlth Ed 8pf	41800	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
19¾	7¾		Conds Nast	1400	61¾	60	60¾	61¾
13¾	7¾		Consoleum	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
41¾	21¾	2	Con Prod	9200	34¾	32¾	33¾	34¾
136¾	98¾	4	Con Film pf	1400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
105¾	99¾	4	Con Gas	1000	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
23¾	35		Con Gas pf	14100	82¼	80½	81¾	82¾
97¼	64¾	3	Con Ry C pf	1000	105¼	101	101	104¾
31¾	10¾	2	Con Textile	100	38	38	38	40
49¾	18¼		Container A	1100	35	35	35	35¾
43¾	2	2.00	Container B	400	2	2	2	2
81¾	40¾	4	Cont Bak A	1200	9	9	9	9
95¾	42¾	2†	Cont Bak B	1900	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
139¾	85¾	6½	Cont Bak pf	1200	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
99¾	64¾		Cont Can	4400	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
68¾	35¾		Cont Diam	1000	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
118¾	34¾	2.40	Cont Ins	1800	104¾	104¾	104¾	105¾
44¾	2.60‡		Loose-Wiles	1100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
21¾	1¾		Loul G&S A	2200	3	3	3	3
27¾	27		Louis & N	1200	27¾	27	27	27¾
44¾	9¼		Cont Oil Del	3700	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
			Ludlum Ste	2000	9¾	9¾	10¾	9¾

—M—

30	23¾	2½	McCall					
74	41½	2	McCrory Str	300	38	34¾	35¼	34¾
84	28	2	McGraw Hill	10	41¼	41¼	41¼	
49¾	21	4†	McKeesport	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
17¾	6		McLellan	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
115¾	49¼	2½	Mack Trucks	3900	37¾	36¾	36¾	38¾
52	27		Macy	3400	37¾	36¾	36¾	38¾
44¾	14¾		Madison Sq	1700	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
17¾	5¾		Magma Cop	3800	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
44¾	14¾		Magma Chem	850	21¾	20	20	21¾
32	10		Manati sf	40	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
44¾	14¾		Mandel Bros	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
88	37		Man Ele std	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
44¾	14¾	1	Man Ele mg	12700	38	38	38	38
38¾	19¾	2	Manh Shirt	300	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
28¾	7¾		Marcelle	1200	12	12	12	12
99	31	6†	Marine Mid	1900	16	15¾	15¾	16¾
62¾	32¾	2	Marine Pf ppf	4800	37¾	37	37	37¾
33¾	12		Marlin Rock	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	17
49¾	21¾		Marmon	1700	23¾	23	23	23¾
48¾	19	2½	Marshall F	1300	20¾	20	20¼	20¾

—J—

136¾	68½	7	Jewel Tea					
148¾	59¾	3	Johns Man	700	40	40	40	40
122¾	117½	7	Johns Man pf	3700	84	80¾	82¾	84
123¾	118¾	7	Jones & L pf	10	117¾	117½	117½	118¼
5½	¼		Jordan Mot	200	½	½	½	½

—K—

135	108	6†	KC P&L B pf	10	115	115	115	115
41½	16	2.50	Kayser	1300	18

STEEL PRICES STEADYING AS OUTPUT FALLS

Industry at 38 P. C. Capacity—Pig Iron Active—Structural Call Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Prospects for better business in steel early next year are by now clearer. Already there has been an improvement in demand from the miscellaneous small consumers of steel, which is regarded as betterment of the most encouraging sort. Also several more large tonnage projects have developed.

The firmer stand taken by steel producers on prices has bettered the outlook. What the steel buyers want now are evidences of price stability, rather than cheaper prices. The advance in bars, plates and shapes by $1 a ton two weeks ago was the first definite stand taken.

Price Stabilization Need

Wire nails are recognized as $1.90 a keg, which does not represent an advance in this case, but rather open recognition of concessions which had been made quietly. Plain wire sells now at 2.20c, also a price named before on concessions. Wire rods have been reduced $1 a ton to $35, Pittsburgh.

In some cases iron and steel consumers have attempted to buy their normal requirements for the entire year of 1931, but the steel makers are not disposed to sell beyond first quarter. Belief has crystallized that prices in iron and steel are not to go lower.

Adding to the more pleasing picture of the steel industry was the unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation, showing a gain of 158,000 tons during November. This was the second successive increase, the October gain having been the first one since July. This was the only favorable one of the so-called steel barometers for November.

Pig iron production and steel ingot output were both 11 per cent lower in daily rate, while awards of fabricated structural steel in the New York district were also lower.

Rail Buying Better

Operations in the steel industry declined one point during the week to the general average of 38 per cent. This was the second week in succession during which the decline was very gradual, indicating that the declining movement is about at an end.

The purchase of steel rails was responsible chiefly for the gain in unfilled tonnage of the principal producer. More rail projects have been developing. The Pennsylvania Railroad will enter the market soon for 200,000 tons of rails. The New York Central will buy 25,000 tons of splice bars as well as 170,000 tons of rails, bids for which will be opened on Dec. 18.

Fabricated structural steel has been more active than usual. Awards for last week were 50,000 tons, while new inquiries totaled some 90,000 tons. At New York new subway construction led in tonnage. About 27,000 tons of steel will be needed for the construction of barges for inland waterways at Pittsburgh. Structural steel is also more active in the middle West and on the Pacific coast.

See Upturn by February

It would seem to be a conservative prediction that by early February operations will be at least 60 per cent of capacity. The peak of this year was 81 per cent at that time of year. Stocks of steel in the hands of consumers are at a very low ebb.

Pig iron is one of the active departments in the steel industry. For about five weeks the market has been brisk and just at times when it seems on the point of ebbing new inquiry is turned in. The New Jersey foundries in particular are active inquirers, and, becoming more specific, the makers of furnaces, heating equipment, etc., are taking the largest tonnages.

The number of active furnaces in the United States is the least since October, 1921. This leads to the opinion that iron prices are at bottom, and that the present is an opportune moment at which to buy.

Though competition in the North is still keen, the better business of the past few weeks has placed producers in a more comfortable position and the shading of prices is not so prevalent. Some inquiry for second quarter shipments has appeared and in two cases for the entire year.

Ferromanganese Reduced

Iron and steel prices average about $5 a ton less than at the start of the year. However, with operations below 40 per cent of capacity profits have probably shrunk to the extent of $8 a ton below those in February when the industry was above 80 per cent of capacity.

The price of ferromanganese was reduced $14 a ton to $85 for carload lots. Such prices were named once a year, hence the sharp change at one time. Spiegeleisen has been reduced $3 a ton to $30. Both commodities are the commercial form in which manganese is sold to the steel makers.

Price trends among the metals have been lower. Silver sold at 33 cents an ounce at the middle of the week, a new low in the history of that metal. Tin sank to 24⅛c a pound, the lowest price since 1902 when 22.60c was touched.

Copper has come down at least one cent a pound to 10½ cents and zinc has sagged to 4.10c a pound, East St. Louis. Sales of lead were the smallest for the year, though prices remained the same at 5.10c per pound, New York, and 4.95c, East St. Louis.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

Statement of Standard Oil of California and all wholly-owned subsidiaries as of Sept. 30, 1930, shows total assets of $612,440,894, compared with $604,724,492 on Dec. 31, 1929, and total surplus $259,638,097, against $253,389,103. Current assets totaled $107,677,317 and current liabilities $12,942,774, as contrasted with $114,273,694 and $1,032,888, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1929.

TO BUY TRANSAMERICA SHARES

NEW YORK (AP)—It was reported by Doremus & Co. today that a syndicate has been formed by a group of leading stockholders of Transamerica Corporation for the purchase of Transamerica shares in the market. The announcement said, "It is understood that the syndicate managers will include A. P. Giannini, Elisha Walker, L. M. Giannini, P. C. Hale and James A. Bacigalupi."

CHICAGO STEEL OPERATIONS

Steel mill operations in the Chicago district are holding at 40 per cent of capacity this week, Dow, Jones & Co. reports. The United States Steel Corporation has 10 of 37 furnaces active in the Chicago district.

BIG CONSTRUCTION BUDGET

John J. O'Brien, president of the Standard Gas & Electric Company, announces that the company's construction budget for 1931 will total $42,596,357.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	68½	68½
Alleghany 5s ret	68½	68
Alleghany 5s '49	69	69
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103	103
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99¼	99¼
Am For Pow 5s	76	76
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	96	96
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	88½	88
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	117½	117
Am T&T col 5s '46	105½	104¾
Am T&T 5s '65	103¾	103½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107	107
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	101	100
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77	76½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90	90
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95½	95½
Atch T&SF 4½s	109¾	109½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	92	92
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	93½	93½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	63½	63½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	93	92¾
B&O 4½s '33	99¾	99
B&O 5½s cv	88	88
B&O rfg 5s '95	96½	96½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104	104
B&O 5s series D	98	98
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101½	101½
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	85½	85½
Boston & Me 5s '67	93½	93½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35	35
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	97	97
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94½	94½
Bklyn City 1st	85	85
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92	92
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	100⅞
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	40
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104½	104¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104½	104½
Can North sf 7s '40	110	110
Can Pacific deb 4s	88½	88
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96½	96¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92¼	92¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	100
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	30½	30
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	95	94
Ches & O cv 4½s A	96⅞	96¾
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	103½	103½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	30¾	30½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64¼	63
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	78½	78
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	27¼	27
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	81½	81
Chi Railway 5s	70	69¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97	96½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102⅞	102
Chile Copper 5s '47	88	88
Cin Term 4½s	100⅛	100
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	87½	87½
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s C '63	101½	101½
Clev C&StL 4½s E '77	97	97
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	99½	99½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105⅝	105⅝
Colo Industrial 5s '34	87½	87½
Colonial Oil 6s	50½	50½
Com Credit 5½s '35	92½	92½
Com Credit 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104⅞	104⅞
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104⅞	104¾
Con Coal(Md) rfg 5s '50	28	28
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106
Container Corp 5s ct '43	67	67
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	98¾	98½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	9	9
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Cuba RR 6s '36	66	66
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	74	72½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95	95
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	20	20
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101½	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	93½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	70	69½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	69¾	69¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	106	106
Erie gen 4s '96	80½	80½
Erie 5s '67	70½	70
Erie gen lien	68½	68
Erie gen '75	70	69½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	78	78
Fla East Coast 5s '74	25¾	25
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Inv 5s	81½	81½
Gen Pub Sev 5½s '39	93½	93½
Gen Theater 6s	60	60
Geo Ala 1st	100⅞	100¾
Goodrich 6s	67½	67½
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	101	101
Goodyear 5s '57	87	86
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	105	105
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '04	110	110
Great Northern 7s '36 A	100⅞	100⅞
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	96½	96½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	58½	58½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	71½	71
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97½	97½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Cen 4s '53	82½	82½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93	93
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	99½	99½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94½	94
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69	68½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	55	55
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	80	80
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95½	95½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	75½	75½
Int Paper 5s '55	62	62
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	71	71
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	83	82¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	76	75
Kendall 5½s ww	47	47
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s '52	101¼	101¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102½
L'Autaro 6s '54	45	45
Lehigh Val con 5s 2003	82½	82½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Louisiana Ark 5s	56	56
Louisville Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	96	96
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58	51
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91¼	91¼
Meads 6s	89	89
Met Edison 4½s	98	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	65½	65½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	93½	93½
Min StP & SSM 4½s	99¾	99
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	86	86
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	98¼	98¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	65	63½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Montana Power 5s A '62	95	95
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Morris & Essex 4½s	98	98
Murray Boby 6½s '34	96	96
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	95½	95
N E T&T 5s '52	107½	107½
N O T & M 5s B '54	87½	87½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104¼	104¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅛	106⅛
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	80	80
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅛	100⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	82¼	80⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	100	100
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100⅛	100
NY Dock 5s '38	81	80
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97½	96¾
NY GelH&P 5s '48	105	105
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	102½	100½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	110¾	110¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	37¼	37
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111½	111½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96	96
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	80½	80
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	100
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	109	109
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111½	111½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110½	110½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100¾	100¾
Ore Shoe Line gtd 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	95	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	74½	74½
Paramount Pub 5½s	77½	76
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	65½	65½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	74	74
Penn RR 4½s D	92⅝	92½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	97¾	97½
Penn RR con 4½s '60	102¼	102¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99½	99½
Penn RR 5s '64	100¾	100¼
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	107½	107½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	114½	114½
Pere Marquette 4½s	96	96
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	84½	82½
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100⅝	100⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '73	78	78
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	72	71¼
Pitts W Va 4½s A	90⅞	90⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Pitts & W Va 4½s A	90⅞	90¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	106	106
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	97¼	96½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 B	101½	101½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	107½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	61	59¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	79	79
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s Chase ct	8½	8½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	93	93
Pure Oil 5½s '40	88½	87½
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	97⅝	96¾
Revere C&B 6s	100	100
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	98	98
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	89½	89
Richfield Oil 6s	43½	42
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92⅝	92¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106⅝	106⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99½	99¼
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	95½	95½
StL & SF 4s A '50	78¾	78
StL & SF 4½s '78	72	71
StL & SF 5s B '50	90	94
StL & SF gen 6s '31	101½	101½
StL SW con 4s '32	99½	99
StP M&M con 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
StP M&M con 6s '33	104¼	104¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	18¼	18
Seabd AL con 6s '45	16	15½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	8	8
Shell Pipel 5s '52	91	91
Shell Union 5s '47	73	71½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	74	73½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	75¼	74⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	94½	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	98¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99¾	99¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	89½	89½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	80⅝	80½
Uni Biscuit 5s '42	100⅜	100⅜
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	62	62
US Rubber 5s '47	70	70
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97½	97½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	108½	108½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	60½	60
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	6¼	6¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	40
Va Ry 5s '62	101½	101½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101½
Va Ry 4½s	90	90
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100⅛	102
Wabash 5s D	87	86
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	53	53
Warner Bros Pict 6s	60½	60
Washington Wat 5s	102½	102
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	102½	102½
Wash Shore 4s 2361	90	87½
Western Electric 5s '44	104	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	74½	74½
Western Pac 5s A '46	89½	86¾
Western Un 5s '51	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	107	107
Western Un 5s '60	101¼	101¼
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	87	87
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	32	31
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	8	8
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	8	8
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97½	97
Youngstown Sheet 5s	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec15	Last Dec13
3½s '47	101.29	101.31	101.27	101.31	101.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.30	103	102.27	102.30	103.02
1st 4¼s reg	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.23	..
4th 4¼s	103.18	103.18	103.18	103.18	..
4th 4¼s reg	103.18	103.18	103.18	103.18	..
US 3¾s '43	102.2	102.6	102.2	102.6	101.30
US 3½s '47	102.31	102.23	102.21	102.23	..
US 3⅜s '56	106.14	106.14	106.10	106.10	..
US 4s '54	108.14	108.18	108.8	108.18	..
US 4¼s '52	112.8	112.18	112.8	112.18	112.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70	70
Akershus 5s '63	94½	94½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	88¼	88
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	51	50
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	49⅝	49½
Antioquia 7s B '45	60	60
Antioquia 7s C '45	60	60
Antwerp 5s '58	98¼	98¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	60	60
Argentine Gov 6s '45	93¼	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91	90
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90⅝	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91	90
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90⅝	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91½	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91⅞	90
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90⅞	90¼
Australia 4½s '57	69¼	69½
Australia 5s '55	73½	73½
Australia 5s '57	73¼	73
Australia 7s ct '43	90¼	90
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¼	104⅞
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98½	98¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98⅝	98½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	93
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	80	79½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110½	110
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107¾	107½
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rcts	98¼	98¼
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rcts	98	98
Berlin 6s '58	71	70½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73½	73
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	71½	71¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	73	72½
Berlin Elec 6s	67½	67½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	90¾	90
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	42	40½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	50	46½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	39½	38
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	68½	68
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	58½	57⅞
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100	100
Brazil (US) 8s '41	75	74½
Breda (Ernsto) 7s '54 ww	68	68
Brisbane 5s '57	65	65
Budapest (City) 6s '62	67	66½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	71½	71½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	72	71
Bulgaria 7½s '68	70½	70
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	58	58
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅞	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105⅝	105½
Cauca Valley 7½s '48	66	65
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	75	74½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	73	73
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	75½	75½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	75½	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	75½	75
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	92½	92
Chile (Rep) 7s '63	75¾	75
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	63½	63¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	61	61
Colombia Agr Bank 6s '47	52	51½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93¼	93¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Cordiba (City) 7s '57	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	80½	80
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	96	96
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73½	73
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	51½	51½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	106⅞	106¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	109⅝
Danish Mun 8s A '46	107⅞	107⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	107⅞	107⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¼	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¾	98½
Duke Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Dutch E I 6s '47	103¾	103½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	77	77
Finland 5½s '58	77¾	77½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	89	89
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	98
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105	104¾
Frankfort 6½s	73¾	73½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	87	87
German 7s '49	102⅝	101⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	80	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	71¾	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	72	71¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	70¼	70¼
Germ Elec P '53	72¼	72¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	86	85
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	94	90¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	70¾	70½
Greek 6s '68	82¼	82¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94	94
Hamburg 6s '46	85½	85½
Hansa 6s ww	76	76
Harpen 6s '49 ww	83	83
Helingfors 6½s	84	84
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	83	82¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	80½	79½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	77	77
Irish Free State 5s '60	102	102
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	91	90¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	79½	79½
Italy (King) 7s '51	93	91
Jap (Com Pwr) 6½s '50	87⅝	87½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96½	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅞	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	102⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	98⅛	92
Karstadt 6s '43	61	60
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	90½	90¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	81	80
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	80	71½
Medellin 6½s '54	51½	50
Mex 4s '10 lg A	9½	9½
Mex 6s lg A	12¼	12¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	71	70
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	47	47
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105⅛	105⅛
New South Wales 5s '57	68	67¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83½	83⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	99⅞	99½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅝	104¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅞	101½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	96⅛	96½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	86	85¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94½	94½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	95⅞	95¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	90
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¾	102½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	106⅞
Peru 6s '60	40⅞	40½
Peru 6s '61	40½	39¾
Peru 7s '59	61	61
Poland 6s '40	80	80
Poland 7s '47	69	69
Poland 8s '50	80	79½
Prussia 6½s	76	76
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	71⅞	71½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104¼	104½
Prussia 6s	67¼	67½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	82½	82½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	93¼	92½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	80	80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	79	78
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 7s ww	78	77
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	83½	83½
Rhine Ruhr 6s	64	64
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	52	51
Rio de Janiero (City) 8s '46	70	70
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	41½	40
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	56	55
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	51	51
Rome (City) 6½s '52	72	70¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww	88½	87½
Rumania 7s	75½	75¼
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	63	61
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	42	40
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	88½	88¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	76	73
Sao Paulo (State) '40	72⅝	71½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	78	78
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80	77½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	91½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	79	78
Siemens 6½s '51	93¼	93
Silesia Bk 6s '47	65	65
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	67	67
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	54½	54½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104	104
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91	91
Sydney 5½s	74	72
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105	104¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	105¼	105⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	105
Toho El Pow 6s '32	96¼	96¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	93	93
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79½	79½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88	88
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	84½	83½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	50½	50½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98	98
Tyrol 7s '52	89	89
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98½	98
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	104¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	78	75½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	73	73
Unterelbe 6s '53	73½	73½
Uruguay (Re) 6s '60	78	78
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	101⅝	101⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	80½	80½
Vienna 6s '52	84	84
Vesta 7s	93½	93½
Warsaw 7s '58	50½	50
Westphalia El 6s '53	67	67
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95½	95

DIVIDENDS

General Fireproofing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Anchor Cap Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Horn & Hardart Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 12.

Spicer Manufacturing declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the 3 per cent preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Interstate Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 24.

President E. L. Norton of Freeport-Texas Company stated the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share would be declared next Thursday at the usual meeting.

Southern Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in common on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Northern Paper Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Northern States Power Company of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the class A common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Chatham Phenix Allied Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 18. Six months ago an initial dividend of 50 cents was paid.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Art Metal Construction Company declared a dividend of 40 cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19, compared with 50 cents previously paid quarterly.

Willys Overland declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

New Bradford Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, placing the stock on a 40-cent annual basis, compared with 50 cents previously. The dividend is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 38 cents, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Dec. 31.

North American Car Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 24.

Southern Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in common on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

State Street Trust Company of Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.35 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2½
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	32½c	32½c
Bar silver in London	15¼d	15⅛d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	85s 1½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$60,000,000	$653,000,000
Balances	33,000,000	151,000,000
F. R. bank credit	31,084,587	115,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	2	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.85½	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1397	.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2384	.2384¾	.2382
Austria—schill'g	.1408½	.1408¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4028½	.4028	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750½	.1750¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2674½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅛	.0059⅛	.193
Spain—peseta	.1005	.1012	.193
Sweden—krona	.2683½	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940¼	.1940½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅝	.0177⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2850	.2775	*
Shanghai—tael	.3625	.3565	*
India—rupee	.3596	.3595	.3650
Japan—yen	.4965	.4964	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3356	.3362	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0970	.0975	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9962	.9962	.9737
Peru—pound	.2950	.2980	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7500	.7515	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 61-64	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 15	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.86½	$.95½	$1.38½
Corn, 2 yellow	.89¼	.90¼	1.06⅞
Oats, 2 white	.46	.47	.57
Flour	4.00	4.70	6.50
Beef, family	19.50	18.50	29.00
Pork	31.50	32.50	27.50
Lard	.1025	.1075	.1080
Cotton, mid-up	.0955	.1035	.1720
Zinc	.0415	.0410	.0580
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10¼	.11½	.18
Tin	.2405	.2475	.4120
Rubber	.0937½	.0937½	.1630
Sugar	.0465	.0475	.0500
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0625
Print cloth	.0412½	.0425	.0525

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 57⅛. De Beers was 4⅛; Rand Mines 2⅜. Bar Silver was 15¼d. an ounce. Money was 1¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2½ per cent; three months 2⅜ per cent.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
1	Aero Underwrit	7½	7½	7½
2	All Am Gen	10½	10½	10½
1	Allied Mills	8½	8½	8½
†350	Alum Co Am	187	184½	185½
1	Alum Co Am pf	100½	100½	100½
1	Alum Goods	15½	15½	15½
1	Alum Ltd pf	98½	98½	98½
2	Am Capital B	5	5	5
1	Am Cit P&L A	33½	33½	33½
10	Am Cities P&L B	6½	6	6
7	Am Com Pow A	12⅞	12	12
14	Am Cyan B	8	8	8
†*236	Am Dist T NJ cv pf	111	110¾	110¾
10	Am Equities	5½	5	5
11	Am & Fgn Pow war	14½	14	14½
14	Am Founders	4	4	4
9	Am Gas & El	78¼	78¼	78¼
†10	Am Hardware	50	50	50
32	Am Invest B	4½	4½	4½
18	Am Light & Trac	40½	40	40
2	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Am Nat Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
33	Am Sup Power	9½	9⅜	9½
2	*Am Sup P 1st pf	88½	88½	88½
10	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
3	*Anch Post Fence	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Anglo Chi C Nit	11	11	11
1	Appalach Gas	6	6	6
1	Arctur Radio Tube	3	3	3
1	Ark Nat Gas	5¾	5¾	5¾
34	Ark Nat Gas A	5½	5½	5½
5	Asso El Ind Ltd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15	Asso Gas & El A	18½	18¼	18¼
2	Asso G & E deb rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	Atlas Ply	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4	Atlas Util	4½	4⅛	4⅛
2	Atlas Util war	1	1	1
4	Aut V M cv pr pt	6	6	6
2	Avia Corp Am	20¼	20	20
14	Avia Sec	10	10	10
	B			
2	Bahia Corp	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1	Black & Decker	14	14	14
1	Bliss E W	15½	15	15½
11	Blue Ridge	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞
15	Blue Ridge cvt pf	32¾	32¾	32¾
9	Braz Tr & Lt	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
1	Brill A	4	4	4
1	Brit Am Oil Coup	13½	13½	13½
1	Bulova Watch pf	23	23	23
2	Burco	5	5	5
1	Burco cv pf	38	38	38
1	Burma Ltd	2	2	2
1	Butler Bros	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	Bwana M'Kubwa	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	C			
1	Cable & Wire A	⅞	⅞	⅞
2	Cable & Wire B	½	½	½
30	CAM Co vtc	¼	⅛	⅛
2	CAM Co pf	1	1	1
1	Camden Fire Ins	17¾	17¾	17¾
9	Can Marc Wireless	2¼	2⅛	2¼
9	Carnation Co	24¾	24	24
2	Cent Hud G&E vtc	18	18	18
16	Cent Pub Serv A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
16	Cent States El	8½	8⅛	8⅛
28	Centrif Pipe	6½	6¼	6¼
6	Charis Corp	20	20	20
19	Cath Ph Al nv	14⅛	14¼	14¼
1	*Chesebro Mfg	104¼	104¼	104¼
215	Cities Service	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝
3	*Cities Serv pf	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1	*Cit Serv B pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Cleve Tract	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	Colum Oil & G vtc	5⅛	5	5
1	Comwith Ed rts	12	12	12
24	Comwith & Co war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Commun Wat Wks	8⅝	8¼	8¼
11	Cons Cop Min	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6	*Cons G & E Balt	83½	83	83
2	Cons Gas Util A	16½	16⅛	16½
1	Cons Gas Util B vtc	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3	*Cons Laundries	11	11	11
1	Cont Chic Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Cont Chic Corp cv pf	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1	Cooper Bess	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1	Cooper Bess pf A	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	Copeland A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
16	Cord Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Copper Range	5½	5½	5½
2	Corp Sec Chi	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	Cosden Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	Creole Pet	3½	3⅛	3½
2	Crocker & Wheel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2	Curtiss Wright war	½	½	½
	D			
1	Daniel Reeves	18	18	18
1	Darby Pet	4⅝	4½	4½
1	Davenport Hos	12	12	12
1	Dayton Airpl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	Deere & Co	38¼	36¾	38¼
88	De Forest	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Deisel W Gilbert	11	11	11
6	Detroit Aircraft	2	1⅞	1⅞
2	Dis Match new	15	15	15
26	Dis Match pf new	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Doehler Die-Cast	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3	Dresser Mfg A	31½	30⅞	30⅞
1	Driver Harris	21¼	21¼	21¼
4	Dubilier Cond	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
82	Durant Mot	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Duval Tex Sul	2	2	2
	E			
3	East Gas & Fuel	20	20	20
5	East States Pow B	14½	14½	14½
1	Eisler Elec	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
170	El Bond & Sh	39¼	38⅞	39¼
2	El Bond & Sh pf	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4	El Pow Assoc	12	11½	11½
5	El Pow Assoc A	11⅝	11	11
4	Electric Share	12	11¾	11¾
1	Electric Share pf	70½	70½	70½
1	Empire Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	Empire Pow	32	31⅞	31⅞
5	Europe El deb rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	F			
1	Fabrics Finish	⅞	⅞	⅞
†240	Fajardo Sug	36	35½	36
2	Fansteel	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	Federated Met	9	9	9
1	Fiat rcts	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2	Fla P & L 7% pf	100	100	100
21	Ford Mot Cana A	20	19⅞	20
2	Ford Mot France	8	8	8
8	Ford Mot Ltd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9	Fox Theater A	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
5	Franklin Mfg	5	5	5
	G			
*9	Garlock Pack	16	14¾	14¾
4	Gen Bak	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Gen Bak pf	28⅛	27½	28⅛
1	Gen Cap Corp	32	32	32
19	Gen Elec Ltd ret	10⅛	10	10⅛
20	Gen Empire	16	15⅞	15⅞
3	Gen Ldy Mach	1	⅞	⅞
3	Gen Pete new	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
9	Gen Thea Eq cv pf	27⅞	27	27
1	Glean Comb Harv	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Glen Alden Coal	51	51	51
1	Globe Underwrit	7	7	7
6	Gold Seal Elec	1	1	1
6	Golden Center Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
21	Goldman Sachs	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
11	Gotham Knitbac	⅛	⅛	⅛
†90	Gt A & P nv	170⅝	169¼	169¼
†120	Gt A & P 1stpf	117	117	117
4	Groc Str Prod vtc	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
27	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝
	H			
1	Hecla Min	8	8	8
1	Horn & Hard	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
30	Hudson Bay M&S	4⅛	4	4
11	Humble Oil	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜
1	Hydro El Serv	23	23	23
5	Hygrade Food	3½	3½	3½
	I			
4	Imp Chem	4	4	4
3	Imp Oil Can	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Ind Tel Ill A	15¾	15¾	15¾
*3	Insull Util	33½	34	34
1	Ins Co No Am	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
5	Insurance Sec	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Intercoast Trade	6	6	6
24	Intercon Petrol	⅛	⅛	⅛
†100	Int'l Hydro El cf	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞
*43	Internat Pet	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
1	Intl Hydro El war	3¼	3¼	3¼
*1	Int Sup Pw (1.10gh)	21	21	21
2	Inter Util A (3½)	33¼	32¼	32¼
26	Inter Util B	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
3	Inter Util war	2	1⅞	1⅞
1	Inters Hosiery	5¼	5¼	5¼
	J			
1	Jonas Naumburg	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	Jonas Naum pf (3)	7	6	7
	K			
1	Kerr Lake	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Kirby Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	L			
1	Lake Shore Mines	21	21	21
1	Land Co of Florida	½	½	½
1	Lefc Realty pf (3)	21	21	21
10	Leh C&N (1.40)	23⅞	22¾	22¾
6	Lib McN & Lib	10½	10	10
2	Loew's war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	Lone Star Gas (1)	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
4	Long Is Light (.55)	30	30	30
1	Louis L & E	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	M			
1	MacMarr St (1)	9	9	9
4	Marconi Int Mar (.38)	9⅛	9	9⅛
3	Mavis Bott	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	McCord Rad B	6	6	6
*3	Memph Nat Gas (.70g)	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
1	Merritt Chp & S (1.60)	17	17	17
1	Metal & Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
22	Mid West Util	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛
4	Midland Steel new	15	14½	14½
2	Midvale Co	60	60	60
15	Mo Kans Pipe L	5¾	5½	5½
4	Mo Kans P L B vtc	½	½	½
2	*Mountain Prod	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
	N			
25	Nat Avia	4⅛	4	4
†50	Nat Bancservice	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7	Nat Bond & Sh	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2	Nat Fam Stores	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	Nat Fuel & Gas	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
7	Nat Investors	4	3⅞	3⅞
1	Nat Rub Mach	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Nat Screen	18⅛	18	18
2	Nat Sug Ref NJ	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1	Nehi Corp	11	11	11
†50	Neisner pf	70	70	70
1	New Jer Zinc	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
2	New Mex & Ariz Ld	2	2	2
1	Newport Co	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	N Y & Hond Rosar	11	10⅞	11
†25	N Y P & Lt 7% pf	114	114	114
2	N Y Transit	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
67	Niag Hud Pow	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3	Niag Hud P A war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Niag Hud P B war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6	Niag Shares Md	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	Niles Bem Pond	22⅛	22	22
3	Nipissing Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
46	Noranda Mines	13	12⅞	12⅞
3	Nor Am Avia A war	1	⅞	1
2	Nor Am Util Sec 1st pf	94	94	94
	O			
†25	Ohio Brass B	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1	Oil Stocks A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
†60	Okla Nat Gas 6% pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
	P			
2	Pac G&E 1pf	26	26	26
2	Pacific West Oil	7	7	7
14	Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
39	Pennroad Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Pa Wat & Pow	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
†30	Pepperell Mfg	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3	Petroleum Corp war	1	1	1
6	Pitney Bowes	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
†180	Pitts Lake Er Ry	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8	Plymouth Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Pratt & Lam	36	36	36
14	Prince & Whitely	1	1	1
20	Prince & White pf	15⅛	15	15
12	Pub Util Hold	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
92	Pub Ut Hold war	1	⅞	⅞
19	Pub Ut Hold xw	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	Pyrene	7	7	7
	R			
8	Rainbow L Prod A	3	3	3
16	Rainbow L Prod B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Repetti Candy	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Reybarn Inc	2	2	2
1	Reynolds Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
*1	Rike-Kumler	28	28	28
8	Roan Ant Cop	13	13	13
1	Rockl L & P tr ctf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Root Ref cv pr pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2	Rossia Int 1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	S			
†50	Safeway Strs 3 war	1	1	1
20	St Regis Paper	13	12⅞	13
2	Salt-Creek Prod	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	Saxet Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8	Segal Lock	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8	Selected Indust	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†3150	Sel Ind allot ctf	48⅛	46⅞	46⅞
2	Sentry Saf Control	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Shawinig W & P	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1	Shenandoah	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
12	Shenandoah pf	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
†50	Sherwin Wms	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
10	So Am G & Pl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	So Cal Ed B pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
3	So Colo Pow A	20⅛	20	20⅛
1	Southern Corp	3	3	3
3	South Pipe	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Southland Royalty	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6	Southwest Dairy	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Span & Gen rets	½	½	½
†50	Stand Inv cum pf	40	40	40
2	Stand Mot	1	1	1
63	Stand Oil Ind	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛
30	St Oil Ky	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
3	St Pow & Lt	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	St Pow ¾ Lt B	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
*3	Starrett pf	20⅛	20	20⅛
3	Swift Int	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1	Syrac Wash Mch B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
	T			
1	Tampa El	51	51	51
1	Technicolor Inc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
6	Teck Hugh Gold	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4	Todd Shipyards	47¾	47	47
13	Transcont Air Tr	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
5	Trans Lux D Pic A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Tri Cont Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Truax Pork Stores	13¼	13¼	13¼
	U			
9	Ungerleider Fin	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
2	Union Am Invest	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
2	United Carr Fast	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15	United Corp war	7	6⅞	7
40	Unit Founders (3-35P)	7⅛	7	7
41	United Gas	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
24	Un Lt & Pow A (1)	22	21⅝	21⅝
*3	Un Lt & Pow cv pf (6)	93	92	92
5	US & Int Sec pf (5)	32	30⅞	32
1	US & Over cod (.06¼)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5	US Dairy Prod A (5)	59⅞	58	59⅞
15	US Elec Pow	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
*3	US Foil B (½)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	US Gypsum (1.10G)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
†25	US Play Cards (4)	50	50	50
11	United Verde Ext (2)	9⅛	9	9
3	Util P & L (1.02½RG)	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
2	UP&L B ctf (1.02½RG)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
	V			
13	Vacuum Oil (4¼G)	59	58⅞	58⅞
6	Van Camp Packing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Venezuelan Pet	1	1	1
5	Visk Finance	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	*Vogt Mfg Co	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
	W			
1	Wilson Jones	26	26	26
3	Woodley Petrol	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
11	Ala Pow 4½s '67	94	93½	93½
5	Alumin Co 5s '52	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1	Am Cmwlth Pow 6s '40	70	70	70
2	Am G&E 5s 2028	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	Am Pow&Lt 6s 2016	100¾	100⅛	100⅛
11	Am Seat 6s '36	60	60	60
5	Appalach Gas 6s B '45	58	58	58
1	Appalach Pow 5s '56	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
6	Ark Pow & Lgt 5s '56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Armstrong C 5s '40	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3	Asso G&E 5½s '38	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
14	Asso G&E 5s '50	69⅛	68	68
23	Asso G&E 5s '68	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛
1	Asso G&E 4½s C '49	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
6	Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	79	78⅝	79
1	Bates Valve 6s '42ww	103½	103½	103½
7	Bell Tel Can 5s A '55	103½	103½	103½
15	Caro P&L 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Caterp Trac 5s '35	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5	Cent St El 5½s '54	63¼	61	63¼
1	Cent St El 5s '48	62½	62½	62½
2	Chic Ry cod 5s '27	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
353	Cities Ser 5s '50	72¼	71⅛	71⅛
10	Cities Ser G P 6s '43	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞
1	ComEd 4½s D '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
20	ConsumPow 4½s '58	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
9	Cont G&E 5s A '58	80	79⅛	80
3	Cont Oil 5½s '37	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Cudahy Pack 5s '46	102	102	102
5	DetInBr 6½s '52	21⅜	20½	21¼
5	Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	102	102	102
1	ElUasoNatG 6½s '38	97	97	97
34	Elec P&Lt 5s 2030	78⅞	78	78
6	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	81⅛	81	81⅛
2	Gen Vend 6s '37 ww	15	15	15
301	Gillette&Raz 5s '40	84	83	83
1	GuardInv 5s A '48 ww	45	45	45
1	GulOilPal 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Hood Rub 5½s '36	62	62	62
5	HoustGulfGas 6sA'43	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
8	HudsonBay 6s '35	87	85	85
3	Hygrade Food 6s A '49	50	50	50
13	Indnapls P&L 5s A '57	98	97⅜	97⅜
18	Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛
6	Inters Pow 6s '52	75	74	74
5	Invest Eq 5s A '47 xw	73½	73½	73½
3	Jer Cen P&L 5½ A '45	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	Lehigh P S 6s A 2026	101	101	101
10	Mass Gas 5s '55	97	96½	96½
26	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
3	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	91	90⅛	90⅛
1	Mont LH&P 5s A '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8	Narragansett 5s '57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Nathan Strauss 6s '38	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
2	Nat Food Prod 6s A '44	55	55	55
5	Nat P&L 5s B 2030	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛
17	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	69	69	69
10	N J P & L 5s '56	101	101	101
5	Nor Ind Pb Srv 5sC'66	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Nor Ind Pb Ser 5s '69	96½	96½	96½
3	Nor St Pw 5½s B '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Nor State Pw 6s A '48	104	104	104
10	Ohio Edison 5s '60	98	97½	97½
2	Ohio Pow 5s B '52	99	99	99
2	Okla G&E 5s '50 new	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Pac G&E 5½s C '52	105	105	105
10	Pac Gas&El 4½s E '57	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	Pac G&E 4½s F '60	95	95	95
2	Pac Invest 5s A '48 xw	77½	77½	77½
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	81	81	81
14	Penn Cen P&L 4½s '77	92	91½	92
23	PortlandGenEl4½s'60	83⅛	82½	82½
4	Potomac Edis 5s E '56	98	98	98
1	Pw Cor Can 4½s B '59	86	86	86
5	Pw Corp NY 5½s '47	92	92	92
15	PugSdP&L5½s'49	100¼	100	100
2	RelianceMng5sA'54	81	81	81
3	Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
6	Saxet Corp 6sA'45	82½	81	81
2	Scripps 5½s'43	80	80	80
4	Servel Inc 5s'48	70	70	70
1	Shawing W&P 5sC'70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10	Shawsheen 7s'31	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	SEP & L 6sA 2025 xw	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	South Cal Ed 5s'44	103	103	103
13	South Cal Ed 5s'51	102	102	102
3	So'westDairy6½s'38ww	43	43	43
3	So'west N Gas 6s'45	60	60	60
2	Staley Mfg 6s'42	97	97	97
6	Stand G&E 6s'35	99⅛	99½	99½
6	Stand G&E 6s'51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3	Stand G&E 6s'66	96⅞	96	96⅞
3	Stand P&Lt 6s'57	95⅛	95	95
8	Van Sweringen 6s '35	71	70⅛	71
1	WashWatPw 5s '60	101	101	101
13	WebsterMll 6½s '33	96⅛	96	96
37	WestTexUtil 5s A '57	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
10	Canada 4s '60	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1	CentBkGer 6s A '52	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1	CentGerPw 6s '34	89	89	89
6	ComPrivBak 5½s'37	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
2	CubanTel 7½s A '41	104	104	104
4	EurElec 6½s '65 xw	66	66	66
2	EuroMtg 7s C '67	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
10	GerConsMun 7s '47	80	80	80
3	Guan&WstRR 6s A '58	32	32	32
1	Maranhao Braz 7s '58	50	50	50
1	Potrero Sug 7s '47 xw	54	54	54
5	Ruhr Chem 6s A '48	64	64	64
13	RuhrGas 6½s A '53	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛
10	Santiago Chile 7s '49	87	87	87
3	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	59⅛	59	59⅛
36	Terni Elec 6½s '53	73⅛	73⅛	73
1	Tietz 7½s '46 xw	90	90	90

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra. G—Partly extra. H—Plus 5% in stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

TIRE SHIPMENTS DECLINE

Shipments of pneumatic casings showed a decline in October, amounting to 3,409,300, compared with 4,406,176 in September and 4,649,696 in October last year, the Rubber Manufacturers' Association reports. Shipments for the first 10 months this year, however, exceeded production by 6.3 per cent, whereas during the like period last year there was no excess. Inventories of casings on hand Oct. 31 were 9,983,687, compared with 9,811,764 casings on hand Sept. 30.

FREIGHT CAR ORDERS

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has ordered 22 all-steel caboose cars from the American Car & Foundry Company.

Crowns of gentle foam for little heads

Small Jane or Johnny will love their shampoos with Packer's Tar Soap. They'll sniff the outdoor piney fragrance with appreciative little noses. Their small heads will be grateful for the rich snowy lather that cleanses so gently. Sand, dust, grime of all kinds are coaxed away by this kindly foam. Cleanliness is no task even for youngsters when Packer's Tar Soap is used!

Packer's Tar Soap

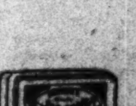
has been famous for over 60 years. Great care and skill have gone into making it the perfect shampooing soap. It fluffs up into a rich lather so quickly . . . it smells so fresh and clean . . . it rinses away in a twinkling and it leaves the scalp feeling *refreshed*.

As a special convenience, Packer's Tar Soap comes in a handy little metal box—so Father can have *his* special cake and little Johnny and Jane can each have *theirs*. (A grand encouragement to the youngsters for washing.) And the box is fine for traveling, too.

Packer's Tar Soap

Sample 10¢

Send coin to Packer, Dept. 26-L2, 101 West 31st Street, New York City.



Springfield Gas & Electric Co.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds 5% Due 1957

A high grade first mortgage public utility Bond. The Company supplies the entire commercial electric power and light, gas and steam heating service in Springfield, Missouri. Its business and profits have been growing steadily. During the 5 years ended Dec. 31, 1929 gross earnings increased 27% and net 39%.

Average annual net earnings for that period were 3.24 times present annual interest charges on these first mortgage bonds . . . the Company's only funded debt. For the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1930 net earnings were 4.15 times such interest.

Massachusetts Income Tax up to 6% Refundable

Price at market to yield 5%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

70, Federal Street, Boston

New York Chicago

Higginson & Co. LONDON

COMMODITY PRICE TREND DOWNWARD

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
September	83.3	120.1
October	82.6	121.0
November	81.4	122.8
Dec, wk end Dec 5	80.7	123.9
Dec, wk end Dec 12	79.8	125.3

GENERAL MOTORS

DETROIT — Vice-President Richard H. Grant of General Motors Corporation, said: "For past 17 months this country has consumed more goods than it produced. World record for that kind of thing is 22 months. Perhaps we will break the record this time, but depression cannot go on forever. We are going into a year of recovery of business. This country can hold 50,000,000 more people than it has now."

AUTOCAR GETS BIG ORDER

ARDMORE, Pa.—Many employees were recalled to work at the Autocar motortruck manufacturing plant here Dec. 10, when "full force, full time" operations were resumed, owing to several large orders which reached that plant this week. It is now expected that the Autocar factory will be running on full-time schedule for the remainder of this winter season and that overtime schedules may be needed in some divisions.

OSGOOD-BRADLEY GETS ORDER

WORCESTER, Mass.—A $750,000 order for 50 trolley cars was received by Osgood-Bradley car Company from Brooklyn & Queens Corporation of New York. Osgood-Bradley officials said they had planned to lay off many hands but that the new order would assure all employees full-time employment at least until April.

CHRISTMAS DIVIDENDS

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh district banks and business houses will pay $11,000,000 during the Christmas season in extra and regular dividends. Leading the list are dividends of the Pittsburgh banks, which are expected to reach at least $5,000,000. Nearly every bank in the western end of the State pays a dividend at this time, including regular quarterly and "extras."

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE

NEW YORK—Engineers Public Service Company reports electrical output in the month of November of 182,966,112 kilowatt hours, which is an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding month of 1929.

JORDAN MOTOR REORGANIZATION

Stockholders of the Jordan Motor Car Company have approved the reorganization plan, with deposit of the necessary two-thirds of the common and preferred shares.

FAIR IMPROVEMENT IN MOTOR OUTPUT CONSIDERED LIKELY

Underlying conditions, according to Poor's Service, indicate that improvement in automobile production may be steady rather than sensational during the first quarter of 1931 although the production figures should show large increases over the final months of 1930.

Although 1931 is expected to be a recovery year rather than a boom year, emphasis is laid on the fact that the longer a material upturn is delayed, the greater it is likely to be when it does come because of the accumulated necessity of replacing outworn and superannuated cars.

In its current issue, Poor's Weekly Letter states that one reason for expecting gradual improvement in the early months of the new year is "that both automobile dealers and the banks and other financing agencies are likely to be extremely careful between now and spring in extending credit to retail buyers whose ability to pay is at all doubtful.

"With the coming of spring and the expected improvement in employment conditions, there should be a strengthening of automobile demand that may very well result in steady increases of production and sales through the later months of 1931 as compared with 1930 figures."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER

Gross operating revenues of Cumberland County Power & Light Company and leased property, a part of the Middle West Utilities System, for the third quarter of 1930 were $1,237,010, compared with $1,255,186 in the second quarter of 1929. Balance available for bond interest, lease rentals, etc., was $563,433, compared with $580,298. Net for retirement and dividends was $332,889, compared with $347,586.

JEWEL TEA SALES

Sales of the Jewel Tea Company for the four weeks ended Nov. 29 totaled $1,217,632, a decrease of 12.1 per cent from $1,386,449 for the like month last year. Sales for the first 48 weeks this year aggregated $14,255,072, a decrease of 7.3 per cent from $15,384,605 for the corresponding period of 1929.

ADAMS-MILLIS CORP.

November and 11 months' shipments of Adams-Millis Corporation compare:

	1930	1929	Inc.%
Nov. shipments	$592,347	$571,780	3.6
11 months	7,192,916	6,455,540	11.4

DOMINION STORES SALES

November and 11 months' sales of Dominion Stores compare:

	1930	1929	Dec.%
Nov. sales	$2,343,978	$2,410,864	2.7
11 mos	22,046,755	22,531,349	2.2

COPPER PRODUCTION OFF

Mine production of copper in the United States amounted to 53,141 short tons (2000 pounds) in November, against 55,584 tons in October and 56,664 tons in September, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS

SYDNEY—Exports of Australian wheat and flour for the season ended Nov. 30 totaled 71,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 34,000,000 from the previous season. Carryover of old crop wheat is placed at 3,000,000 bushels.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS a December night getting along toward midnight, and also getting along toward Christmas. In the town where Little Cat lived all the people, the delightful children, their admiring parents, the cooks and the maids and the man who came in to tend the furnace, were asleep in their beds, and, for all one knows, visions of sugar plums danced through their heads.

In his basket behind the kitchen stove Little Cat was neither sound asleep nor wide awake, but betwixt and between, all curled up cosy, so that it would have been hard to say which end was which. In the hall old Grandfather Clock tick-tocked, and Little Cat knew that the next time Grandfather Clock ding-donged, it would be time to get up. So there was no hurry about that.

In this comfortable way Little Cat was thinking about Christmas. In the daytime, when the people were up and about, Little Cat had been hearing a good deal about Christmas. He knew there was going to be a tree with decorations and gifts on it, and he knew what some of the gifts were and where they were hidden because he had seen them done up in bright colored paper and carefully concealed away in bureau drawers or under a bed. What he didn't know was that he was going to have a present himself—a nice new round rubber ball.

"Ding-dong," said Grandfather Clock, and he said it 12 times.

"I hear you, Old Clock in the Hall," said Little Cat.

He got up in a leisurely, comfortable sort of way, washed his face with his paws and combed his whiskers with his claws. Then he took his little cane out of the bottom of his basket, tucked it under his left front leg, and let himself out of the house.

It was a serene and beautiful night, and, of course, nobody in sight except Little Cat, walking on his hind legs like a little gentleman. The moon moved up and over the sleeping world, and up and down the street the electric lights twinkled like stars through branches of the trees. When Little Cat reached the gate he leaned on his cane and stood looking at the moon.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat to himself. "How delightful the luminosity of the moon! Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

Dog Wow's Christmas Wreath

With this reflection Little Cat continued down the street toward the Smithses' house where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard. His soft hind feet made no sound, but he purred a little tune and his cane went tap-tap on the sidewalk like any other gentleman's. At the Smithses' gate he turned in, walking up the driveway and around the house to the back yard. Dog Wow was standing on his hind legs hanging a Christmas wreath on his house just over the door. Being a dog's house there were no windows, but the roof went up to a peak and gave Dog Wow a good place to hang his wreath.

"Merry Christmas, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

Dog Wow looked over his shoulder and smiled a large smile.

"Merry Christmas yourself, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "I'm decorating my house."

"So I observe, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Where did you get the Christmas wreath?"

"The Smithses had one more wreath than they needed," said Dog Wow. "So Mr. Smith waggishly put it around my neck. But I've taken it off and put it on my house. How does it look?"

"It looks fine," said Little Cat.

"So I think myself," said Dog Wow, standing back to look at the wreath. "But I'm glad to have you agree with me. You see, my house only needs one wreath because it hasn't got any windows. It's the most convenient kind of a house, easy to take care of and easy to decorate. You go in and out through the door and you look in and out through the door. Why, if I had windows I'd never know which one to look out of. Now I'll step in and get my hat, and then we'll step out and take a walk."

So Dog Wow went into his house and put on his hat, and the two went on side by side along the street past the Joneses' house and the Tompkinses' house and so on toward the farm of Ichbod Johnathan Jenk, where that fine fat farmer lived with his stout spouse Sarah and their three rosy children, Willy and Milly and Tilly. Little Cat walked on his hind legs like a little gentleman, tap-tap-tapping with his cane, and Dog Wow, who would have been very tall if he walked on his hind legs, walked on all fours so that they could converse more conveniently. He had put on his winter cap with the ear-lappets that pulled down over the ears, but he left the ear-lappet up on the side nearer to Little Cat. As they went along they talked about Christmas.

Dog Wow Wonders

"I delight in the Christmas season, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "People, I think, are quite at their best. They smile. They wave their hands at each other. They make innocently merry. They give thought to others. I wonder why they can't behave like that all through the year."

"They could," said Little Cat. "But I have to agree with you, Dog Wow, that they don't. I suppose it is because they are too what they call 'busy.' You see Christmas time reminds them of Christmas and then they are all busy being Christmassy. And then after Christmas they get so busy about other things they more or less forget about Christmas. I'm a little that way myself, Dog Wow."

"So am I, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I regret it, but so it is. But what I'm feeling now is that I would like to give somebody a Christmas present."

"We might give Milly and Tilly and Willy Jenk a Christmas present," said Dog Wow. "I've got a bone we might give them."

"I don't believe they'd care much for a bone, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

"I suppose not," said Dog Wow. "But it's a fine bone."

"I've got a round rubber ball," said Little Cat. "They could all play with a round rubber ball. I don't really play with it much myself."

"I could take the wreath off my house," said Dog Wow. "It would be a pretty generous thing to do, but this is the Christmas season. If I give Milly and Willy and Tilly my wreath and you give them your round rubber ball, that would make quite a nice Christmas present."

"We will go back and get them," said Little Cat. "And just think, just think, just think, Dog Wow, how happily surprised Willy and Milly and Tilly Jenk will be! Would you mind carrying my cane, Dog Wow, so that I can go on all fours."

Dog Wow obligingly took Little Cat's cane in his mouth so that Little Cat would have all four feet to run with, and they both ran as fast as they could go. They ran past the Robinsonses' house and past the Perkinses' house and past Tompkinses' house and past the Joneses' house.

"I'll get the wreath, Little Cat," panted Dog Wow, when they came to the Smithses' house. "Go right on home and get your round rubber ball."

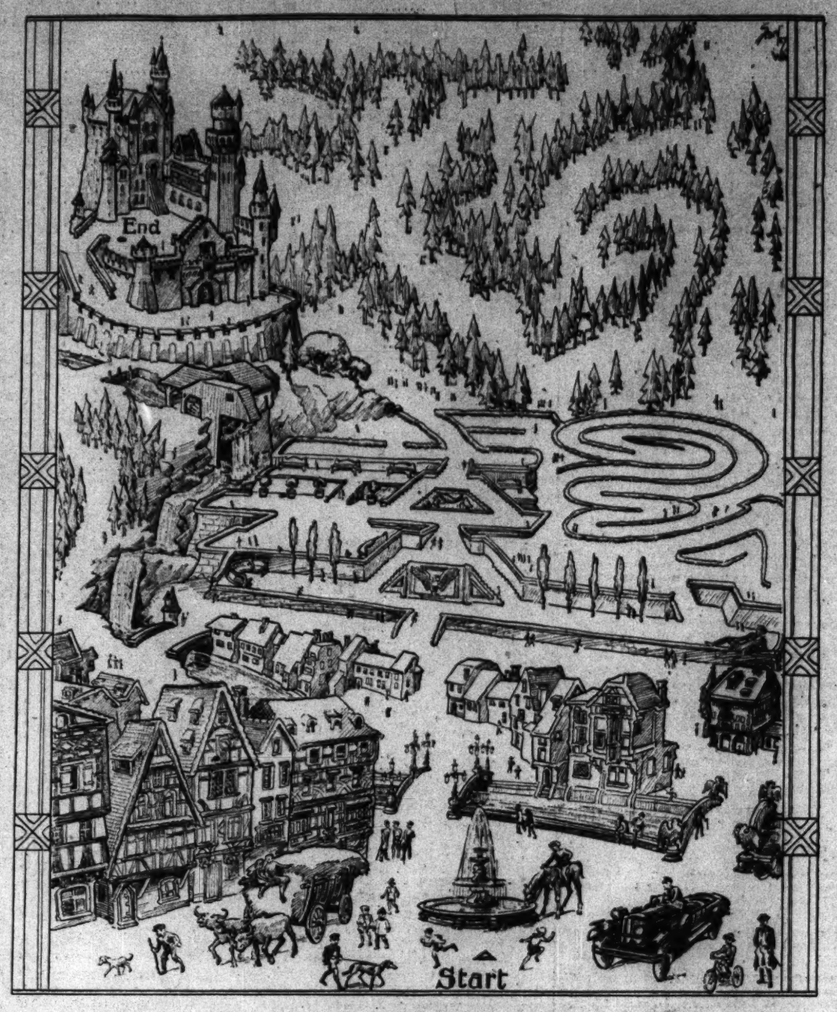
Little Can rah on home and let himself into the house, and found his round rubber ball near his basket behind the kitchen stove. He rolled it across the kitchen floor and through and out of the house and down the path and along the sidewalk to the Smithses' gate, where Dog Wow sat waiting for him with both the wreath and Little Cat's cane in his mouth. Little Cat rolled his round rubber ball and Dog Wow trotted along carrying the wreath and the cane. They went as fast as they could past the Joneses' house and the Perkinses' house and all the other houses till they came to the farmhouse where that fine fat farmer Ichbod Jonathan Jones lived with his stout wife Sarah and their three rosy children Willy, Milly, and Tilly. In the house, of course, everybody was asleep, and so, in their houses, were the cows and the horses and the pigs and the hens and the ducks.

Dog Wow dropped the Christmas wreath on the front step, and little Cat rolled the round rubber ball, and hit it with his paw, and made it bounce over the side of the wreath and stop in the middle.

"Thank you, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, taking back his cane and standing on his hind legs like a little gentleman.

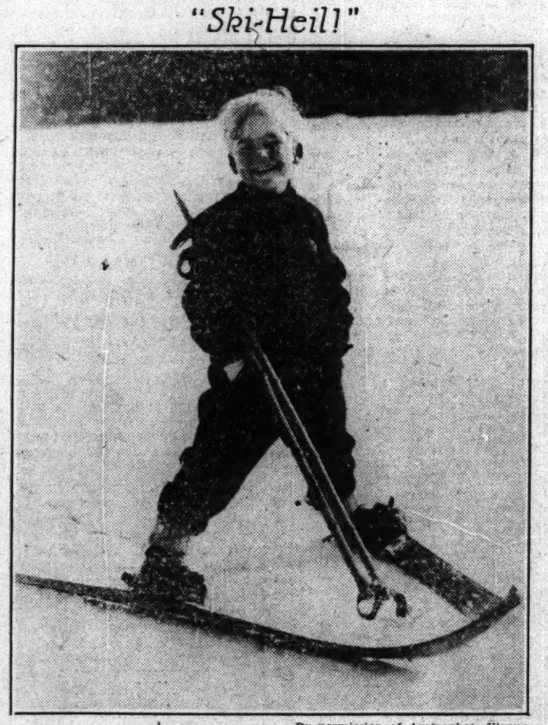
"That's a Christmas present, that is!" said Dog Wow, looking with great satisfaction at the Christmas wreath and the round rubber ball.

"Indeed it is, Dog Wow," agreed Little Cat, leaning on his cane like a little gentleman, "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and giving a fine Christmas present to Milly and Willy and Tilly Jenk. What fun! What fun!"



Nancy and Bob Start From This German Market Town to See Who Can Reach the Old Castle First. Which Route Would You Choose?

"Ski-Heil!"



By permission of Austrophot, Vienna

A Viennese Boy Sends a Greeting of Cheer. The More His Toes Turn In, the More His Mouth Turns Up.

For Little Folks' Bookshelves

Floating Island, by Anne Parrish. Illustrated by Mr. Doll. (Harper & Bros., New York. $3.)

"Floating Island" is a delightful, imaginative book for young children. Small girls will revel in it, especially those who have doll houses of their own—and their brothers will delight in the tale of what befell each member of the shipwrecked party. It tells all about the strange adventure of the Doll House family, who were wrecked and cast ashore on a tropical island when on their way to Elizabeth (sent by Uncle Henry).

The island was named Floating Island by Mr. Doll, who knew little about islands, and thought they were like ships. He did not understand that they usually stay in one place—but then he had never met an island before, and all he knew came from the books in the toy shop which he had sometimes read by night when no human beings were about.

The author of the book, Anne Parrish, says that she wanted to make it as exciting as a mystery story and she has succeeded. The Doll Family meet all sorts of strange animals and bewildering adventures, but they really have a wonderfully interesting time, and learn more than they could possibly have learned in a hundred years at home.

The illustrations are by Mr. Doll (with some assistance from the author) and there is no doubt that as an artist he is a great success.

Children of from 8 to 12 years who love imaginative tales will read this book over and over again, and their mothers and fathers and aunts and uncles may wish they had time to do the same.

Ring-a-Round, a Book of Verse for Children, selected by Mildred Harrington. Illustrated by Corydon Bell. (Macmillan & Co. $3.)

"Ring-a-Round" is a new collection of verse intended for the quite little ones of pre-school age, but to be enjoyed also by children in their early school years.

The poems were selected for Patricia by her aunt, the editor, who writes: "If such a pre-school collection as this should arouse in some little children a love of poetry so that they continue to explore the wealth of the world's great poetry, the reason for publishing Patricia's book of verse will be realized."

The arrangement of the poems under such headings as "The Day Around," "The Year Around," "Beasts and Flowers," etc., is a helpful one and the book is delightfully illustrated by Corydon Bell.

Queries

1. In what land are the babies at home?
2. What country is never too warm?
3. What country is rather fragile?
4. What Cape wishes you good-by?
5. What islands are extremely sociable?
6. What city is hot to the taste?
7. What islands should be taken for lunch?
8. What city will always float?
9. What city is always increasing?
10. What country would ruin a new gown?

Through Father's Magnifying Glass

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

IV

THE next page that was turned in the big book on the table contained one picture, and when Alice saw it, she was very much disappointed.

"Why that's only a big rock!" she exclaimed. "I can see that here or outdoors any time. You don't need a magnifying glass to look at a rock!"

"Perhaps you don't need me for anything at all any more," said the Glass in a very hurt tone. In spite of the fact that he had told Alice that little girls should search out things for themselves, he liked to think she couldn't see anything quite as well as she did through his eye.

"Oh, indeed, I do need you!" cried she. "Only—only—I don't see anything wonderful in a rock. That was what I meant."

"Well, well," replied the Glass, thoroughly happy again. "Let's see if we can find anything wonderful. Watch carefully every minute."

Alice scarcely dared wink her eyes for fear she should miss the wonder that she knew was coming when the Glass spoke in that way; and as the latter propped himself up as usual against the bottom of the volume, she saw a tiny stream of water trickling over the rock.

Then just as suddenly as this had appeared, she saw it slowly turn white, and there was a coating of frost and ice on the rough surface of the big stone.

She kept very still, kneeling up in the big chair and leaning her elbows on the table and her chin in her hands.

Soon she saw the frost and ice begin to disappear. Some of it, when it was still in the form of water, had run way down into the crevices of the rock. Now this ice seemed to be in such a hurry to get out and run in a little stream that it burst its bonds, and so cracked the surface of the rock and broke off a number of small particles.

"It looks like earth there," said Alice in a whisper.

"Hssh!" said Paper Cutter, and she kept very still again, although he really was only trimming another page.

Here was a picture of the same rock with the little crumbled pieces on its surface, that the ice had broken up.

Soon some tiny seeds fell down among these crumbled pieces. They rested there awhile, and then they sent out some little roots, which felt their way down among the pieces of rock.

The seeds developed into plants, and the roots grew strong, and moving among these same pieces of rock, broke them up into very small grains.

Then autumn came; and the leaves fell, and the rain soaked down and pressed them down among the roots and the grains of stone.

All this seemed to take place over and over again beneath the eye of the Magnifying Glass; and finally Alice, whose thoughts had been busy all this time, exclaimed:

"Why, that's the ground on top of the rock!"

"You're right," answered the Glass, letting himself stiffly down from the book and lying down on the table, for he had been standing on his one leg all the time.

"That's the way the soil where all plants grow has been made for ages and ages and ages.

"The ice and frost cracked the rocks, and then the air and the mist and the rain and growing roots of plants, and fallen leaves, all worked together with those hard pieces, and made them soft rich earth—or ground, as you call it.

"Now do you think the rock is wonderful when you see it as I show it to you?"

"Yes," said Alice. "Now, show me some more. Show me some more."

But Magnifying Glass and Paper Cutter had lain down on the library table and gone to sleep.

[To be continued.]

Preparing for Winter Snows in Czechoslovakia

In Czechoslovakia, that long, thin piece of country running across a part of central Europe, the school boys and girls in every town and village throughout the Republic are taught how to build the prettiest and neatest food boxes for the birds. After they are made the children are shown the best spots in which to place them, after which it is their duty to keep these special food boxes well supplied. This is no task, because these boys and girls are particularly devoted to all birds and animals, and it is their great pleasure to watch and care for them.

From My High Window

When It Rains

The rain came splashing down today,
And chased the sunbeams all away;
What fun to live where it is high,
And hear the rain go laughing by.

Sometimes, when it begins to fall,
The rain will stop and gayly call—
"Put on your boots and come with me,
I'll take you down the old elm tree."

And then Rain laughs and so do I—
But I stay here—still warm and dry;
My playmates are such jolly things—
The rain that laughs, the wind that sings.

Emilie Blackmore Stapp

A Grandma Friend

When Grandma came to our house
To stay for good last spring,
Willie Jones, across the way,
Cried like anything.

They have no Grandma at their house,
No one to mend his toys.
They're all so busy they've no time
To play with little boys.

But Grandma says if there's one thing
She likes as well as girls,
It is a little brown-eyed boy
With a shock of yellow curls.

Now Willie comes to our house.
And brings his toys to mend.
He's happy now that he has found
A loving Grandma friend.

S. E. S.

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Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Floral Park, New York

Dear Snubs:

For some time I have been wanting to write to you and especially since some other dogs have done so.

We really have a good many mutual interests, because I am a Boston dog, too. When I was quite a little fellow there were so many of us at home that they sent me to the Animal Rescue League in Carver Street. There the man who received me placed me in a nice clean cage with another fellow—a little white poodle. We certainly did have a happy time chasing each other around and tumbling about like two rubber balls.

One day a man and his wife came in to see us and of course we jumped about to show them all our tricks. In a few minutes the man said, "This is a lively little fellow," so I wagged my tail and told him how nice he was. Then along came our keeper and put me into a funny little bag, all but my head, and into a taxi I went with my new mistress right up to the Copley-Plaza Hotel. There we called on a friend who was very fond of dogs, and it kept me busy telling her how nice she was. Our visit was such a happy one. The door man and elevator boys spoke to me, patting the pink spot on the end of my nose.

For a while we lived in Newton Centre. My family took me on a visit to Pleasant View in Concord, N. H. They know all about you there and everyone was lovely to me. My! what wonderful fields they have to romp around in.

Then my family decided to move to New York, so we packed our things and got into our car, driving all night in order to be here early in the morning when the vans arrived. We reached our new home at half past five in the morning and fancy my disappointment when Master and Missie curled up in the back seat and went to sleep. There just wasn't anything for me to play with so I had a rousing tussle with my pillow and pretty soon fuzzy bits began to fly about and we were covered with cotton snow. After a while the vans arrived and right out of the car I bounced, running around and around the new home barking for sheer happiness.

In Boston there are many lovely things that we don't have here—Mr. Scroggins' spacious home with its beautiful flower gardens—but not far from our home is a great big ocean and ever so many little lakes where we can swim to our hearts' content. Whenever the picnic hamper appears, off I dash for my towel and stick, always staying close to the hamper which seems to be a very important part of a picnic.

Our postman puts the mail through a slot in the front door and when I see the Monitor coming in I bark, "Thank you" to him and take the paper to Missie.

Thank you very much for all your interesting and helpful experiences which give us dogs useful ideas in many ways. With all good wishes to Sponge and yourself for a happy holiday season.

Affectionately yours,
Midgie Smith.

Vallejo, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. It has helped me in my schoolwork, and I have lots of fun working out the puzzles.

Vallejo is a city of about 20,000 inhabitants and is located on the north shore of San Pablo Bay about 35 miles from San Francisco. It is the home of one of the government navy yards. We always have a holiday when the big boats are launched, and it is a wonderful sight.

Two huge bridges have been built recently near this city. The Carquinez bridge is just for automobiles and the other one has been built by the Southern Pacific Railway for trains. Because we are near the water, the climate here is cooler and lovelier than in some other parts of California. The city is all hills so we have many pretty views of the bay.

At home I have a little dog named Tubby and a cat. They have many romps together and they eat out of the same dish.

In school my favorite subjects are mathematics, art, general science, French and cooking. I should enjoy very much hearing from a little girl about my age (12 years) from France, or England.

Sincerely yours,
Mary Jane M.

(Translated from the German)
Hameln, Germany

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I am almost eight years old. We live in Hameln on the Weser. We receive the Monitor every day. I am always happy for the lovely pictures which are in it. I cut them out and color them. I love to paint and draw. My papa and my mamma are artists.

I am sending a photograph of the building of the new bridge over the Weser in Hameln. On the right side is the old bridge, on the left side is the new bridge. In the background is Der Klüt, and at the right of the old bridge is the water mill. I shall be glad if my letter is printed, for I should be glad to have many letters in German and English. I am collecting postcards from all over the world.

Many good wishes,
Eva S.

[Thank you for the photograph of the bridge, Eva, and for your beautifully written letter.—Ed.]

West Peabody, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. The first thing I want to tell you is that I read the lovely Children's stories in the Monitor to my little brother and sister, and we all enjoy them. I climbed a mountain this summer. The name of it is Mount Monadnock. I am almost 8 and would like to correspond with someone my age.

Jean M.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I hope to have a correspondent very soon. I would like to correspond with any little girl my age (10) from the Orient, especially from Japan or China, as I am very much interested in these countries from what I read about them in books. Perhaps I could tell them many interesting things about Detroit and its automobile factories, also the Ambassador Bridge. I promise to answer all the letters I receive. I am interested in music, art, and swimming.

Virginia Marion N.

Throngsbridge, Yorks., England

Dear Editor:

This is the second letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Children's Page and I am making a scrapbook of "All Nature" cuttings. My younger brother is making one of Snubs and Waddles. I am 9, and I should like to correspond with other boys my age.

John R.

Baldwin, New York

Dear Editor:

We get the Monitor and I like Snubs, Waddles, the puzzles and the stories in the Children's Page. I have a little black-and-white Boston bulldog named Peggy. She is like Snubs because she does not like to take a bath. Whenever she hears the water running she runs away and hides. Peggy is always playing with a ball.

Baldwin is only a mile from the bay and five miles from the ocean. I learned to swim quite well this summer and can jump off the dock. My little sister Ann, who is 6 years old, has just learned to dive, and I think she does it very well.

I am almost 10 and I am in the fifth grade in school. I should like to hear from anyone of my age, especially from foreign countries.

Jane S.

[If you send in your letter to Muriel R., we will forward it, Jane.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Nancy K. (8), Newton Highlands, Mass.
Jane P. (9), Johnson City, N. Y.—Especially from Holland.
Barbara Jean (9), Louisville, Ky. (Please send in your last name, Barbara.)
Beatrice W. (11), Flint, Mich.—Interested in swimming, collecting envelope linings.
Elaine B. (11), Prineville, Ore.—Interested in music, stamp and postcard collecting.
Barbara S., Johnson City, N. Y.—Especially from Germany.
Margaret M. (8), Willoughby, N. S. W., Australia.
Fayth P. Akron, O.
Fay P., Akron, O.
Charlotte Hall (11). (Please send in your address, Charlotte.)

Boys

Arthur H. (10), Groesbeck, Texas.—Especially from distant states and foreign countries.
Robert P. (9), Roxbury, Mass.—Especially from stamp collectors.
Robert W. (9), Cleveland, O.—Especially from Germany and Spain.
Alan U. (11), London, England.—Especially from Canada.
Raymond LeR., Streator, Ill. (Thank you for sending the little verse, Raymond.—Ed.)

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:

Pearl R. D., New York City.
Patricia D., St. Joseph, Mo.
Victoria H., Marshfield, Ore.
Billy B., Riverside, Calif.
Alan R., Spokane, Wash.
Charles Medearis.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "What Word" Puzzle published Dec. 8: Friendship.

Book Trails
For a real, old-fashioned Children's Christmas
Here are stories to meet all tastes and interests. For children of every age.
These eight beautifully illustrated, colorful volumes make every day a holiday. On your own terms.
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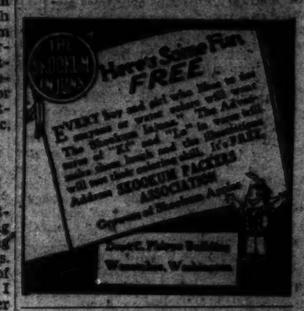
Here's Some Fun FREE
EVERY boy and girl who likes to eat candy, or wants to have some, will write at once for "The Adventures of 'K-F' and 'Ex'" in which they will find many interesting things about "K-FREE" SMOKUM PACKING ASSOCIATION
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NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

For Your Tree

You will like to make these trimmings for the tree and they will be very inexpensive, because practically none of the materials used need be new.

Begin some time before Christmas to collect all the white and silver paper possible, and cut it in fringes. These may be (in fact, should be) of varied lengths from a few inches to two feet, and they need not be very even. Gather these into small bunches with thread and tie them in the tree in great profusion.

Also string all the bright glass buttons and beads you can find, and decorate the tree with these fringes also.

When the electric bulbs on the tree are lighted, it will be a pretty sight. But when the two large electric fans which have been placed on each side of the tree are turned on full force, the effect will be magical, for the whole tree will be alive with flickering glint and fairy flutter.

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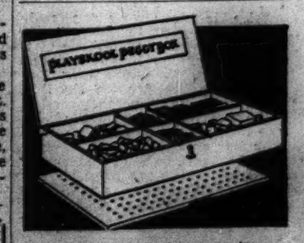

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TRADE CHART TERMED BAR TO RECOVERY

(Continued from Page 1)

world's economy, and hindered it in its normal development. First of these factors we should mention the strengthening of protectionism that has followed upon war, and that has made conditions of international trade worse than they have been for generations.

This new mercantilism is characterized by making it its deliberate purpose to exclude foreign competition by duties calculated to compensate differences in costs of production. This of course is the very negation of the fundamental theory of international trade.

For the world's economy, the consequence of the new policy is a frightful waste of productive power: if every country is to provide for its own wants, a vast amount of new plant must be erected for producing goods which the world already, before, was able to supply on a sufficient scale. Ever since the war, machinery and labor, already engaged in useful production, have been thrown out of employment by this artificial stimulation of new production.

Monopolies End in Catastrophe

At the same time monopolistic methods have been used to keep up prices of certain very important commodities at a level where a sufficient demand could not be found, but where fresh supply was stimulated. We have seen some of these endeavors end in a catastrophe, the Stevenson regulation of the rubber market and the Brazilian coffee-valorization being the most outstanding examples.

The labor market has not been less disturbed by monopolism, and trade unions in sheltered industries have made the most of their privileged position to raise their wages far above the level that could be maintained in competitive industries.

The privileged unions have closed themselves against the supply of labor from outside with the consequence that labor in competitive trades became relatively abundant and was exposed to unemployment if it refused to consent to an unproportional lowering of its wages. The effects of the monopolistic policy prevailing in local industries naturally sheltered from competition are most clearly seen in the fact that in nearly all countries the indices of cost of living have been brought up considerably above the indices representing the general level of commodity prices.

The essential explanation of this fact is that cost of living includes payment for the last local services in the chain of production and particularly house rents.

Production Costs Raised

As a consequence of this development, industrial production has had its costs raised to a degree where the demand from agriculture and from the whole colonial world could not but be seriously reduced. This falling off of demand naturally exposed important industries and their laborers to unemployment.

The leading industrial countries are therefore now in the same position as a monopolistic cartel that has tried to keep up artificially high prices and that therefore finds itself unable to sell its products. Indeed the labor-valorization which has taken place in the industrial countries has had very much the same effect in the labor market as the Brazilian coffee-valorization in its sphere.

Since the war, agriculture and colonial countries have been hampered in their development by lack of capital. Waste in public finances and mistaken ideas of taxation have dried up the principal sources of fresh capital, and those countries that were dependent on the continual supply of capital for their development, and used this capital for buying machinery and all sorts of materials for construction, saw their buying capacity reduced.

Thus leading industrial countries were faced with a falling off of the demand for some of their principal products and a great increase of unemployment took place.

Doles Increase Jobless

Finally it is impossible not to see how unemployment doles, and the whole system of public aid to the unemployed, have tended to increase unemployment and to make it a permanent part of the national economy of those countries that have gone furthest on this way. The moral strength that made it possible for people to help themselves, even against hard conditions, has been broken and growing masses have accustomed themselves to look for public aid as the natural refuge out of all difficulties.

If we want to get a complete picture of the present disturbances of the world's economic life and of their responsibility for the alarming growth of unemployment, we must certainly take all the adverse factors now described into account, and we must try to make it clear how they coöperate in their disturbing work. Such an investigation is particularly useful inasmuch as it shows where we have to look in our endeavors for preventing these destructive forces from causing still further troubles.

We must, however, observe that all the said factors have been continually at work since the war and nevertheless have not been able to prevent a very remarkable development of the world's economy. Indeed, in spite of these adverse factors we have enjoyed periods of prosperity, which, particularly for the United States and some other countries, have been of a very marked nature.

The conclusion is then unavoidable that the present world-wide economic crisis must have some special cause of its own, and it obviously must be the most urgent task of economic analysis to find out this cause. The principal facts of the crisis leave no doubt as to its nature.

Price Break Marks Crisis

The crisis is characterized first of all by the violent breakdown of prices, both of securities and commodities, that has taken place since the autumn of 1929. With regard to security prices it may be said that they had been forced up to an unnatural level by a wild speculation and that therefore a fall of these prices was unavoidable. The same, however, cannot at all, be said with regard to commodity prices which, indeed in a series of years preceding the crisis, had shown a remarkable stability.

A fall of the general level of commodity prices is identical with a rise in the value of gold. Such a rise may be caused either by an increasing scarcity of gold or by a restriction of the amount of credit, built on a given gold basis. In the present crisis both these factors have been at work.

Stability in the value of gold requires that the annual production of gold should increase in proportion to the general development of the world's economy. If production of gold remains constant this is already a cause of a rise in the value of gold. Obviously this cause must be much strengthened if production of gold is actually falling off, as has been the case for the last 15 years, in comparison with the maximum production in 1915.

At the present moment the world's annual supply of fresh gold is hardly more than two-thirds of what it ought to be, and a fall of the general level of commodity prices is the natural effect of this deficient supply.

In a memorandum prepared at the request of the League of Nations for the world's economic conference in Brussels in 1920, I drew attention to this threatening scarcity of gold and to the necessity of counteracting it by a gold economizing policy, consisting in a systematical reduction of the monetary demand for gold. In fact such a policy, since that time, has been applied, to the great advantage of the world.

Banks Did Not Coöperate

However, the necessary coöperation of the central banks has not been efficient enough, and particularly in the last few years gold has been accumulated in central reserves in France and the United States to such a degree that the scarcity of gold became very much accentuated.

The tendency to a fall of the general level of commodity prices, connected with the growing scarcity of gold, was strengthened by the restriction of credit undertaken in 1929 by the Federal Reserve System, in order to combat the New York Stock Exchange speculation. The effects of such a restriction can never be confined to the sphere for which the central bank thinks it desirable.

In fact, in the present case a most undesirable effect took place: commodity prices were pressed down and once this movement had begun a general distrust was added, which made it extraordinarily difficult to stop a further fall in prices. Prices in all other countries had to follow suit and the whole world had to go through a period in which commodity prices have fallen more violently than ever before in the history of the gold standard.

Naturally the fall in prices reduced enterprise, particularly in the field of construction. At the same time consumers deferred their buying in expectation of still lower prices. The consequence was an extraordinary reduction of demand which could not fail to cause widespread unemployment. This addition to the unemployment already existing is the more deplorable as it doubtless has hit masses of laborers of high quality, that prior to the crisis had been kept at work in spite of all difficulties.

Essentially Money Crisis

From what has been said above, it is clear that a series of disturbances are working together, upsetting the normal development of the world's economy. Nevertheless the acute crisis that we have been exposed to for the last year is essentially a monetary crisis. In so far as it has this character, I do not hesitate to say that it has been absolutely unnecessary and could have been prevented by an enlightened coöperation between the leading central banks of the world.

It should have been possible by such a coöperation to hinder the scarcity of gold from resulting in a fall of commodity prices, and it should first of all have been possible to avoid a direct restriction of credit, for which the commodity market certainly gave no reason.

The attitude displayed by the Bank of England in all the difficulties of recent years seems to show in what direction a better policy would have been possible. Once the general public begins to realize that the extraordinary calamity which has overtaken the world in the last year is in no way a consequence of economic necessity, but simply a result of faults in the management of central banks, and of an insufficient coöperation between them, the demand for a thorough reform in this sphere will grow so strong that all resistance will have to give way.

If on the other hand, the responsibility of central banks for the value of their money is not now definitely established and recognized, it seems pretty sure that the world will have to go through again in some few years a similar catastrophe.

The first condition of security against such calamities is that we should be decided firmly no longer to be the slaves of supposed mechanical necessities of periodical price movements, but be able to master our monetary institutions, so far as to secure for the world a reasonable stability in the purchasing power of its currencies.

Lower Standards Seen by German Economist

NEW YORK—An influential German economist, Dr. Gustav Stolper, editor of Deutsche Volkswirt and a member of the Reichstag, holds views very different from those recently expressed in Washington as to both causes and effects of the present economic crisis.

In an article in the January issue of Foreign Affairs, published here Dec. 15, Dr. Stolper gives the reasons for his belief that whereas the prewar tendency was to raise standards of living everywhere, the present world-wide tendency, from which America will not be immune, is to level standards of living downward.

After pointing out the dependence both of consuming and producing countries on American conditions, Dr. Stolper turns to the parallel question of American dependence on the economic situation abroad. The American worker, he says, is suffering from increased unemployment and decreased earning capacity because of the reduced powers of consumption in Europe. Now both unemployment and falling wages are symptoms of declining standards of living.

"American statesmanship," comments Dr. Stolper, "seems to be of the opinion that it can halt this decline by tariff measures. It seems to think that by raising the customs barrier still higher it can stabilize an American price level corresponding to an American wage level, just as it has for a long time believed it could maintain a wage level by checking oversupply of labor through restrictions on immigration.

"I believe both of these policies mistaken. The consequence of them only can be that the effects of American depression on the rest of the world will be intensified, and that there will be a similar intensification of the counter-effects of world depression upon America. When one is creditor to the rest of the world and the world can, in the last analysis, pay interest and amortization only in goods or in labor, one cannot adopt the exclusion of man power and the exclusion of commodities at the same time. Sooner or later the circle reveals itself as vicious—sooner rather than later, in my present opinion."

INDIA HOPEFUL OF SOUND PLAN AT ROUND TABLE

(Continued from Page 1)

program of non-violent civil disobedience is still being urged.

But close observers of the situation are beginning to appreciate the fact that the Indian way of thinking does not work along the lines of western logic and that moderate British and moderate Indian views on most of the issues of the Indian controversy are quite compatible.

All Indians, for instance, criticize the presence of the British army in India but no Indian desires its immediate withdrawal. Indeed the British army in India commands a higher respect than does the Indian police force which has been dragged into the political arena and constantly discredited in the Congress press.

But the fact that British and Indian views are virtually similar concerning the army indicates that even the biggest problems in the vast mass of the difficulties inherent in the situation may be capable of being worked out satisfactorily to both sides.

Belief is growing in British circles here that the Congress is beginning to regret its absence from the Round Table, particularly now when it is becoming evident that the conference is finding in the federal scheme a definite idea for a new constitutional system.

Extreme Elements Uncontrolled

In addition, internal troubles are beginning to harass the Congress. Leaders of the movement in Calcutta have admitted they have no control over extreme elements such as those responsible for the recent assassination of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal, while in Bombay a split has obviously taken place over issues associated with terms made between the Congress and owners of the recently boycotted mills.

Significance, too, attaches to a decision in Delhi in which it has arranged to run candidates under a "national party" ticket in municipal elections, although some months ago leaders subscribed to a policy of boycotting and candidatures in the much more important national legislative assembly.

These various developments are inclining political observers to the view that the Congress Party is veering round to constitutional aims as likely to prove the most efficacious means of achieving national aspirations.

MacDonald's Compromise on Minority Electorates Unsatisfactory to Moslems

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The efforts of Ramsay MacDonald to effect a compromise between Hindu and Moslem views on safeguards for a new constitution for India have broken down for the time being. Opinion is gaining ground that it may be best to leave Muhammadan special electorates as much as possible as they are now in the hope that the question of competing claims of minorities may become less intractable after the new system of government starts working.

The chief Hindu and Moslem representatives spent the afternoon with the Prime Minister at his country residence here Dec. 13 when, among alternatives discussed, was a plan suggested by Mr. Macdonald.

Under this arrangement there might be joint electorates for 80 per cent of the membership of the legislatures with an agreed proportion of seats reserved for minorities, while the remaining 20 per cent would be open seats to which anyone could be elected irrespective of his religion. This was withdrawn, however, when it was found that the Moslem delegates saw no prospect of its acceptance.

Mr. MacDonald has therefore decided to postpone further Hindu-Moslem meetings at his house until after the subcommittee which is to look into the question of minority representation generally has had time to report.

Meanwhile a number of speeches have been made here by Indians and Englishmen challenging the conception of the situation indicated in the recent statement by Winston Churchill, who doubted whether Parliament could be persuaded to implement decisions at which the Round Table Conference might arrive.

Their purport has been summed up by the Maharajah of Bikaner, who says: "There are two parties in Indian political life. One is composed of wild men out for destruction. With them we have nothing in common; they are a danger to the body politic and must be suppressed by all the forces of law.

"There is besides a great body of Indian political thought loyal to the Crown and the Empire but instinct with the spirit of freedom imbibed from British connection, asking nothing more than to be masters in their own house under adequate safeguards and for an equal place in the Commonwealth.

"Does anybody in his senses believe that this articulate India, embracing, I am convinced, a great majority of the thinking people, can be content with permanent subordination to a bureaucratic system of government or can be held in subjection by a policy of blood and iron? To dream such dreams is not statesmanship but is totally alien to the spirit of British liberalism."

VOTE DRY, NEGROES ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, in a recent statement here advised Negroes that their only hope politically was in aligning themselves with the forces of prohibition in the nation. "The drys," he said, "will finally control both parties in 1932, or if not, then in 1936 or 1940."

Utility Control of Future Expected to Reach Firmer Basis for Mutual Benefit

(Continued from Page 1)

that state's public service law as administered by the state Public Service Commission. Its report is an excellent cross-section of divergent views on utility questions.

Massachusetts has a legislative committee intent on scrutinizing the regulatory process in the Commonwealth. The successful candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania declared for an elective fair rate commission, to supersede the Public Service Commission in that State as now constituted and functioning.

The bare mention of Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam will serve to indicate that aroused public opinion is not confined to the Atlantic seaboard.

Two Causes of Interest

The explanation for this present widespread interest in the utility problem is largely to be ascribed to two causes. One was the spectacular pyramiding of securities by investment trusts or by utility holding companies which loomed so large on the financial horizon a year ago.

Another was the growing popular consciousness of the so-called super-power development. Electric and gas plants, once regarded as definitively separated physically, were being linked under common management and control, and were serving areas of an extent previously unheard of, sometimes even extending beyond the boundary of a single state.

It is no part of our task to recount, or to assess the various views held by opposing camps respecting public utilities and the regulation appropriate thereto. There are still a few persons who insist that regulation can be seriously overdone; that in such fields as the supply of electric current to large power users, competition may well be relied on.

But apart from this small but rather outstanding school, the main line of cleavage runs between those who are hopeful of adjusting the regulatory machinery so as adequately to perform its work, and those who can find no escape for persisting ills save in public ownership and operation.

It would be my anticipation that public regulation of privately owned utilities will continue. It may be that the present type of regulatory commission will undergo extensive change—for there is no such word as finality in administrative machinery—but I should incline to expect that a régime involving public regulation of private property embarked in these enterprises will continue.

To be quite frank, I do not think this persistence of commission control hinges upon any particular radical change in the present basis of regulation, such as the proposed substitution of prudent investment for fair present value as a rate base upon which to allow the utility companies to earn a fair rate of return. I count rather on the increasing prevalence of a spirit of mutual accommodation between the utilities and the public they serve. William J. Donovan, counsel for the New York State Commission of Investigation, says very admirably in his report:

Value of Confidence

"But a proper relationship can only come from an established basis of mutual confidence. Leaders of utilities must look upon themselves as economic servants of the public, as the state officials are the political servants of the public. If this is only a utopian idea, then in my judgment regulation is impossible. . . . The only feasible alternative is public ownership with whatever its attendant evils may prove to be."

One who anticipates that "an established basis of mutual confidence" will eventually develop may properly assume the burden of proof. To develop the proof I count first upon what I believe is the unmistakable progress in this direction since 1907, when our modern utility regulation in New York and Wisconsin began in good earnest. I count secondly on what has happened since 1887 in the field of the steam railroads.

"An established basis of mutual confidence" will, first of all, require a good deal of forgetting. Nor will all the forgetting be on one side.

The cheap trick of currying temporary popularity by an onslaught on the public utilities is as recent as 1923 in New York City. After the Public Service Commission had determined on a $1.15 rate as applicable to most of the city gas companies, the Legislature abruptly passed an act carrying the $1 rate. In some 22 separate cases the gas companies, in fighting the dollar rate as confiscatory, obtained from the federal courts judgments setting aside the dollar rate and the dollar act as unconstitutional.

The cost to the taxpayers of New York for defending these cases has been estimated at more than $5,000,000; and not a single consumer ever benefited by the predatory statute.

Unquestionably enormities of similar magnitude may be fastened upon particular utility companies, but mutual recrimination is an unpromising path to concord. It is more wholesome to recall that in the past quarter of a century during which our utility regulation has been in the making, the attitude of the utility to the public and to the commission has shown very great improvement. In at least eight states the regulatory experiment has so far commended itself that it has acquired such stability as to be "anchored in the constitution." The fact has been recorded that gas and electric rates in California were reduced by a total of nearly $12,000,000 within the last year.

There are too many indications of this kind to make plausible the view that public utility regulation has universally "broken down," or that the alternative of public ownership can be escaped only by the adoption of some newly devised regulatory gadget.

Holding Company a New Element

In saying this, I do not for a minute disparage the appropriate revision and amendment of public service acts. The holding company itself has injected into the utility field a new development which calls appropriately for remedial legislation and control. The interstate transmission of power, the rapid multiplication of motor vehicles operated for hire, the practice of submetering gas or electric current—all instance cases where the commissions should be provided with additional jurisdiction. But it is submitted that there is nothing impossible or hopeless about this extension of efficient regulation.

If history be "philosophy teaching by example," we may obtain some ground for believing that public regulation of private ownership in the utility field is feasible, by reviewing what has been accomplished in the field of the steam railroads.

Almost 20 years ago when serving on a state public utility commission I recall an interesting interview with the chief counsel for the commission, a man noted for his broad philosophical view of public questions. He declared outright that there was no particular difficulty about the regulation of local utilities in the mutual interest of the utility companies and their patrons. He was equally certain that this would be impossible in the case of the steam railroads. Their greater financial power, the greater complexities of rate questions involved, and other difficulties necessitated, so he predicted, their eventual operation by the Government.

And yet what do we see today? There is no authentic voice to deny that the regulation of the steam railroads is complete, not to say drastic. There is no well-grounded complaint that any unreasonable or unduly prejudicial rate has any chance of survival once the complaints of shippers are focused upon it. There can be no contention that the railroad carriers as a whole are obtaining excessive profits: just the contrary is the case; nor have the railroads as a whole ever earned what the commission itself under the law of 1920 has fixed as a fair return.

When the grangers of the West thought that decreased export rates would relieve the accumulations in elevators, Mr. Hoover requested the railroads to make reductions, and they at once complied—to their own loss and not to the farmers' gain, unfortunately. When the drought threatened the cattle in the middle West this summer, the railroads at once recognized their responsibility by filing reduced rates for the removal of threatened herds to regions untouched by drought.

One may have to be something of an optimist, even a hopeless optimist, as I have heard it put, to entertain the view that the asperities between utilities and communities will be supplanted by mutual confidence and fair play. But where the utilities are confronted with the alternative of cultivating public good will or of challenging public coercion, it does not seem probable that they will choose the thornier path; nor that the public will insist upon it. And those who are convinced that socialization of private capital is the only remedy may well ponder over the case of the steam railroad.

American Commerce Moves in Step With New Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

to $1,400,000 for merchant vessels and $15,560,000 for naval vessels. As of Dec. 1, the value of unfinished merchant contracts was about $66,000,000, and of naval contracts approximately $26,000,000.

Approximately 26,500 persons are employed in shipyards, of whom about 20,000 are employed in the construction of new merchant vessels and 6500 in repair work and in construction of naval vessels.

Production of commercial planes in the first 10 months was approximately at one-third of the rate of 1929. Deliveries were larger than production.

During nine months of 1930, the 30 major air transport lines report a total mileage flown within 7 per cent of the total for the year of 1929, with 55 per cent more passengers.

Radio sales at retail in November continued the seasonal increase of the two preceding months. Sales of manufacturers to distributors showed decreases in November. Tube sales were 30 per cent above those in October, and in production there was an increase of 20 per cent. Early figures for December show somewhat less than seasonal improvement over November in transoceanic radio communications.

October postal receipts at 50 large post offices were 9.69 per cent below receipts for October, 1929, and in November were 13.27 per cent under the corresponding month of last year. At 50 other post offices in industrial centers the decreases below the corresponding months of 1929 were 4.53 per cent in October and 9.97 per cent in November.

Power Output Nearly Normal

Electric energy output for the first 11 months of 1930 reached 87,700,000,000 kilowatt hours. This is 1 per cent below the output for the corresponding period of 1929, the decrease in demand for energy during the late summer and fall months having been offset by a nearly normal increase of 1929 during the early part of the year. The failure of total output to increase over 1929 lies in decreased industrial consumption. Sales for domestic use and small commercial light and power sales were respectively 15 per cent and 11 per cent above sales during the first 11 months of 1929.

Steel mill operations averaged 43 per cent of capacity in November, and 53 per cent in October. For 11 months the average was 66 per cent, compared with 91 per cent in 1929 and 85 per cent in 1928. While specifications for immediate rolling were reported light, railroad purchases and inquiries during November involved more than 650,000 tons, with plates predominating and rails next in importance. Some increase in production is recently reported, but on contracts let the bulk of specifications, it is expected, will not be released until January and February.

Motor vehicle production for November is placed at 124,000 units, or 20 per cent under October and 45 per cent under November, 1929. For the first 11 months production was 23 per cent under the average for the preceding five years.

Registrations of new passenger cars duing the first 10 months were 31.5 per cent under 1929, slightly below 1928, and slightly more than in 1927.

Decrease in Dealers' Stocks

In new truck registrations in October there was a slight increase over September. For the first 10 months truck registrations were 21.3 per cent below 1929, but larger than in any other year.

Dealers' stocks in motor vehicles on Nov. 1 were 13 per cent below the figure for Oct. 1, and the figure for Dec. 1 is expected to show a further reduction.

Sales of American automobiles outside the United States during the first 10 months were 512,000, a decrease of 43 per cent under 1929. This year 16 per cent of production was sold outside the United States, as compared with 17.2 per cent last year.

Production of automobile casings in October for 75 per cent of the industry was 2,866,000, an increase of 6.4 per cent over September. There was an increase of 2 per cent in inventories. The tire price index was 52, at which point it has remained since July.

Sales in October and November, 1930, by reporting department stores, were 8 per cent and 12 per cent lower, respectively, than in October and November, 1929. Allowing for the smaller number of trading days in November of this year, compared with November of last year, November sales were only 8 per cent below those of November, 1929.

For the first 11 months of this year sales were 7 per cent below the sales of the same period of last year. Partial reports from scattered sources indicate that sales early in December were continuing substantially the same trend, with an improvement shown in localities where weather conditions are favorable.

Analysis of World's Exports Shows Only 8 P. C. Drop in Volume During 1930

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The total volume of international trade throughout the world decreased only 8 per cent in 1930, as compared in 1929, and was still about 16 per cent greater in volume than in 1925, according to the annual analysis by the National Foreign Trade Council, issued on Dec. 15. This report shows that world commerce has grown steadily since 1921, with the exception of 1930.

Reports for 1930, according to figures up to Dec. 1 for nations carrying on about half of the world's commerce, indicate that the export trade of the 101 nations of the world will be about $22,500,000,000 for the year. Total exports of these nations for 1929 were $24,427,000,000, both figures being reduced to the common index of 1913 prices.

The volume of United States exports has fallen off from those of 1929 by approximately 15 per cent during the first 10 months of the year, the largest losses being in the automotive industry. It is, however, still 35 per cent greater than the volume of export during the war and about even with the figures of 1926.

Leaving the automotive products out of consideration, the export of finished manufactured goods for the first six months of the year shows trade has been carried on at more than 92 per cent of the volume of the first six months last year.

"It is in these products that our greatest sales effort is being made," the report says, "and so far there is no evidence that this sound position has been changed. In fact, many typical American products, such as electrical goods, tractors, construction machinery, mining and quarrying machinery, accounting and calculating machines, and cameras and photographic goods had larger foreign sales during the first six months of the present year than in 1929, and are apparently continuing this record."

The strongest element of foreign trade throughout the world, according to the National Foreign Trade Council, has been the part contributed by manufacturing industries. With a few exceptions, manufactured articles of all kinds continue to circulate in approximately the same volume as in previous years. This is particularly true of Europe, which is now carrying about one-half of the world's export trade and has achieved an advance of more than 14 per cent in export volume since 1925.

Decreases in export have come chiefly in countries which usually send out large quantities of raw materials. But to offset this the report shows that world prices are lower than at any time since the World War, having decreased since this time last year by fully 15 per cent, a condition which indicates a turn in the tide of recession.

American Plants Working at 86.8 Per Cent of Normal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A survey of the employment situation affecting 500,000 workers revealed that a considerable part of American industry was operating within 14 per cent of normal capacity on Dec. 1, according to a report by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, on Dec. 15. The following are outstanding features of the report:

That 939 companies, reporting back with 477,499 persons on their pay rolls, were operating at 86.81 per cent of normal capacity.

That 216 of these companies have increased the number on their pay rolls since July 1 from 77,348 to 88,062, an increase of 10,714.

That 176 of these companies have maintained their pay rolls of 35,266 persons all through the summer and into the winter without any decrease.

That 547 companies have been forced to cut down their pay rolls from 393,623 in July to 354,171 in December, or a drop of 39,452 workers.

That the 939 companies as a group, with 506,237 on the pay rolls on July 1 were on Dec. 1 operating with 477,499, or a decline of only 28,738 workers or 5.67 per cent.

That these companies in July and through the summer carried 25,426 persons, or 5.02 per cent more than actually needed to meet the consumer demand, and that today they are carrying 20,670 workers, or 4.32 per cent more than required to fill current orders.

That of the 939 companies, only 88, or less than 10 per cent, report that they are employing part-time or staggered methods to meet the emergency.

"Industry is doing its utmost to hold its various organizations intact," Mr. Edgerton said. "It is manufacturing against the day when the consuming public, with all general stocks practically depleted and varieties reduced to a minimum, will be compelled to return to the market. The day is bound to come, and the general public can aid our employment situation in no better way than to cast timidity aside and return to normal buying and consumption as quickly as possible."

Favorable Trade Balance Shown With Soviet Russia

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Grain and raw material exports from Soviet Russia present "no immediate menace" according to the Foreign Policy Association in a survey of Soviet foreign trade published by it on Dec. 15. Vera M. Dean, with the aid of the research staff of the association, made the study.

Official figures published in the report show that the volume of Soviet trade at present is less than 2 per cent of total world trade, and that Russian exports still fall short of the pre-war level. The value of Russian exports to the United States in 1929-30 was approximately $23,500,000 as compared with $29,315,000 in 1913.

Moreover, according to the report, the United States is the only one of the six great powers which enjoys a favorable balance of trade with Soviet Russia. In the current year the export balance of the United States is greater than that of any other country having commercial relations with Russia.

The balance of trade in 1929-30, the report states, was almost six to one in favor of the United States. The United States exported to Russia goods and merchandise valued at $127,000,000 as compared with the imports from Russia valued at $23,500,000. Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, on the other hand, have all reported unfavorable balances, with imports exceeding exports in the ratio of two to one in the case of Great Britain and four to one in the case of Italy.

Associations of Exporters Increase American Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—More and more are industries taking advantage of the Government's permission to combine to engage in export trade, the annual report of the Federal Trade Commission shows.

Fifty-seven export associations were filing papers with the commission at the close of the fiscal year, 1930, under the Webb-Pomerene Act, which exempts them from the combination prohibitions of the anti-trust laws so long as they do not attempt to carry on trade within the United States.

These associations exported goods to the extent of $724,100,000 in 1929, the report reveals. This is far in excess of the total for the previous year, $476,200,000. Seven new associations were organized during the year. The groups operating under the law represent producers, mills, mines and factories scattered throughout the country and shipping from Atlantic, Pacific and gulf ports.

More agreements to cease from unfair methods of competition were made public during the year than have been handled in any other year, the report also states. These totaled close to 270 cases. The report also records progress on the power and gas utility inquiry, the cotton seed and peanut inquiries and the completion of the newsprint investigation.

SAAR CLEARED OF TROOPS AS FRENCH QUIT

(Continued from Page 1)

involving economic and financial questions do not arise. Such a view is confirmed by withdrawal of the troops.

Unhappily France and Germany have hitherto failed in their efforts to reach a friendly accord. Both sides have taken up a rather firm attitude, and agreement has been exceptionally difficult. Yet a solution must be found, and M. Pernot, for the French, and Herr von Simson, for the Germans, have, despite many obstacles, led their respective delegations with a sincere desire to reach conclusions acceptable to all parties.

Germany, confident of the result in 1935, has shown itself unwilling to make concessions, while France realizing that there may yet be changes in the next few years, has been reluctant to let the mines go without obtaining reasonable terms. Conversations have been suspended, but in the nature of things they must be resumed at an early date. Not only must the two parties discuss the price; they must also discuss the administration of the mines and the French desire for a Franco-German consortium. Further, they must, having regard to the commercial exchanges between France and the Saar, and between Germany and the Saar take care that the inhabitants of the Saar do not suffer by artificial restrictions on trade. France, which does considerable business with the Saar, is particularly concerned in the elaboration of a sensible commercial accord, while Germany is apparently afraid of strengthening the links of the Saar with France.

It is understood that conversations will be continued in a more favorable atmosphere now that the Saar territory is liberated.

Time to Bargain

In the second place, if France waits until 1935 all possibility of a bargain with Germany will have gone. The Saar will become German, and the mines will be repurchased at a priced fixed by arbitration, and that will be the end. Whereas, at the present moment, the German Government, which is well disposed toward France, might, for the sake of entering into earlier possession of the Saar, agree to commercial and customs arrangements which are indeed desired to preserve the equilibrium by both countries.

But there arise other considerations. While the choice of the inhabitants was free, and the future disposition of the territory unsettled, the peacemakers at Versailles gave the coal mines of the Saar to the French in full proprietorship, as compensation for the destruction of French mines. The Germans, however, were not debarred from the hope of regaining these mines. In the event of the population electing to remain German, it was resolved that the German Government should have the option of purchasing the mines from the French.

Although several years have still to elapse before this matter need be decided, the French wisely thought that it would be well to reach an agreement with the Germans. Thus Franco-German delegates were appointed to work out a mutually satisfactory scheme.

UNITED STATES WINS RIGHT TO SECURITIES

OTTAWA (AP)—The United States Government won the right to retain approximately $1,000,000 worth of Canadian securities, seized during the World War as the property of alien enemies, when the Supreme Court of Canada on Dec. 15 dismissed an appeal by the Canadian Secretary of State against a judgment in favor of the United States.

The Canadian Government contended the shares and bonds should be turned over to it, but Chief Justice McLean held that the securities had been properly attached by the United States alien property custodian.

URUGUAY CELEBRATES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—A 10-day celebration of the first centenary of Uruguayan independence will commence here on Dec. 16 with a reception of diplomats at the foreign office. The celebration will include numerous official receptions, banquets and several excursions to the interior.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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DAILY FEATURES

One-Minute Biographies

Who: F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Where: Italy and the United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American novelist. He was born in Italy, where his father, an American sculptor, had long resided; but as a small child he was sent to relatives in New Jersey. Then again he went back to Italy to be with his mother. As Marion Crawford has left on record somewhere, his early education was chiefly acquired from a French governess who taught him not her own language only, but all manner of other subjects by means of that language. Few have had a more cosmopolitan education than was his; the French governess in Italy, two years at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., mathematics and Greek at Rome, German, Swedish and Spanish at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, the attendance at lectures delivered at Karlsruhe and at Heidelberg. In the end, Crawford was fluent in most of the European languages and, moreover, he went to India to perfect himself in Sanskrit.

When now and then money would be immediately necessary, Crawford applied himself to journalism. But it was while in America, still studying Sanskrit at Harvard and living with his aunt, Julia Ward Howe, that the young man discovered his true vocation. One day he related to his uncle the story of an Indian adventure, and Mr. Ward, realizing the possibilities of publishing such tales, urged his nephew to begin to write. Nothing hesitant, Marion Crawford set about it at once and, in six weeks' time, had produced "Mr. Isaacs." It was the first of that long procession of historical novels which, in 25 years, came to number about 40.

Marion Crawford was emphatically the story-teller; he had no aim other than to entertain, and at that he was enormously successful. He could create character, he could reproduce in colorful and convincing language the most exotic scene; he could manage dialogue, "he excelled in portraying action." The last generation was wont to read his novels into the small hours of the morning. Probably he wrote too much; probably some of his novels could have been spared. But the Italian series, which dealt with a life so familiar to the author, have made a permanent place for themselves. The present generation might do far worse than to have recourse to "Saracinesca."

A Quotation for Today

LOVE well thy work, be truthful in the mart,
And foes will praise thee if thy friends depart.
—ERIC MACKAY.

In Lighter Vein

Ideal Conditions

Young Scribbler and his bride were alone for the first time in their new home. "Darling," she cried, "I must make a terrible confession to you—I can't cook."

"Aw, that's all right, dear. I've a confession to make, too. I'm a poet and there won't be anything to cook."—*Pathfinder.*

Seasonal Similes

As inconspicuous as an honor student at a football party.

As jolly as a landlord with no vacancies.

As mysterious as the route a taxi driver takes from one depot to another.—*Pathfinder.*

Wrong Answer Right

Teacher was going to give an object lesson. "Tommy," she began. "Why does your father put storm windows on every fall?"

"Well," said Tommy, "Mother keeps at him until he finally gives in."

Good Idea

Mrs. Brown: "How do you always get such good meats?"

Mrs. Black: "I just select a good, honest butcher and then stand by him."

Mrs. Brown: "You mean you give him all your trade?"

Mrs. Black: "No; I stand by him while he's cutting the meat."—*Capper's Weekly.*

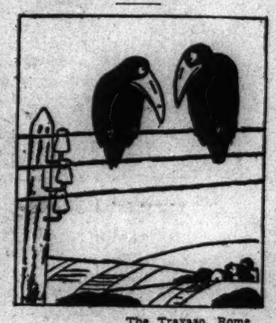
He Knew!

Two small boys were out walking in the woods and one of them picked up a chestnut burr.

"Tommy!" he called, excitedly. "Come here quick! I've found a porcupine's egg!"—*Charleston News.*

Crossword Puzzlers Attention!

Wisniewski has surveyed parts of the virgin forest of Bialowieza, with special reference to the epiphytic Bryophyta.—*Nature Magazine.*



The Travaso, Rome

"What shall we sit on when Signor Marconi has finished wireless experimenting?"

A Word a Day

Defile

This word means "to corrupt, to pollute, to befoul." It is a word which has a broad scope and may be applied to almost any action of making unclean.

The word has a history which is very interesting to students. It undoubtedly came to us from the Old French *defouler*, "to trample under foot," from a combination of the Latin *de*, "down," and *fullo*, "a fuller"—the process of fulling cloth being done largely by trampling and beating. But our use of *defouler* was early influenced by the already existing English word "foul," and the sense soon became "to dirty by treading upon," and eventually merely "to befoul." The change in spelling to "defile" was influenced by the Anglo-Saxon *fylan*—Middle English *fylen*—"to pollute," a word used as late as in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," where we find the expression, "have I fil'd my mind."

De-file' is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *ice*.

"There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him: but the things which come out of him, those are they that defile the man." (Mark 7: 15.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

It was unusually nice outdoors today and I thought to myself—There ought to be lots of children on the streets for me to play with—
And sure enough, I soon began to see them—
But fiddlesticks—They all seemed to be with their mothers and in too much of a hurry to stop and play with me—
So I said to myself—Hm-m—There's something strange about this and I decided to investigate—
And pretty soon I discovered that they were all going down to the busy boulevard and looking in the windows that were filled with dolls and toy wagons and horses and houses and airplanes and things like that, and I said to myself—Now I no wonder they didn't want to stop and play with me!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Prisoners' Chorus

Windsor, Vt.

AMONG the many who come to this section to escape the noise and heat of the city is Mr. W—— of Boston, a prominent singer, director, and voice teacher. Wishing something to do, he offered his services at the State's Prison. The genial superintendent gladly accepted the offer and at once made arrangements for the director to meet the men.

After going through the rank and file, trying voices, etc., Mr. W—— organized a chorus of 52, and the training began in earnest the following evening, two and three rehearsals a week being scheduled.

The first appearance of the chorus was at a regular bi-monthly Sunday morning Protestant service. Though the singing on that occasion was far from perfect, it encouraged the men to greater effort, and they improved with practice.

Their last appearance was in an afternoon program given just before their director returned to take up his regular work in Boston. The writer was a guest on both occasions, and noted the great improvement. At the appointed time the prisoners entered the hall and quietly took seats. This prison has no lock-step, no shaved heads, no stripes—and no riots!

The chorus singing went very well indeed, and the audience of some 350 (all prisoners except six or eight) expressed appreciation by generous applause.

The director, a man of much experience on the concert stage, never sang better than he did in his solo parts to these men.

Before the final number a member of the chorus rose and on behalf of "all within the walls" thanked the director "for his bringing to them an outside touch of light and cheer which had pierced to the core the gloom about each man, making this an unforgettable occasion for thanksgiving." He then presented from the chorus and guards a little gift which, however small, represented a sacrifice.

As Mr. W—— shook hands with the members of the chorus who were allowed to linger a few minutes after the program, more than one rough hand in unpracticed gesture brushed an unaccustomed brimming from his eyes, all of which showed that even the "down-and-outer" to be reached rightly needs only to be dealt with rightly.

What They Say

A Babson Sermonette

"People should understand that before prosperity can return there must be a renewed interest in the spiritual life by both individuals and nations. Nations should realize that the world has always possessed raw materials and labor, but has been prosperous only when the people have been actuated by a religious faith to use these resources for advancement and service. This is the law of life, and now is the time when it should be taught in churches, schools and colleges."—*Roger W. Babson, statistician.*

Not a Bad Sign

"I have just one thing to say about the recent election. I have never known so little party spirit among the people. The people are more and more voting for individuals and less for parties.—*Senator Borah.*

Liquor Appraised

"The liquor traffic does not produce wealth. It destroys wealth and manufactures pauperism, crime, disease, lunacy, and death."—*Philip Snowden, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

We Hope So

"The word 'depression' must be getting worn out on the printing presses."—*Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain.*

Home First

"Unless the women of America make a decided effort to return to the business of home making, the most vital institution of the country is threatened."—*Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.*

United States Steel

"Wages in the steel industry are not coming down—you can make up your mind on that."—*James A. Farrell, president, United States Steel Corporation.*

Odds and Ends

Comeback for Hairpins

The output of hairpins last year was twice the total produced in 1927.

Calling the Streets

Street cars in a western city are to be equipped with a device on which the name of the street which the car is approaching will appear like a title on a motion picture screen.

Brevities

Detroit News: We expect to walk into a place any day for a pound of liver, and have the butcher wrap it in a couple of stock certificates.

Florida Times-Union: The old-fashioned woman who paid and paid has a daughter who says charge it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Workable Regulation, the Alternative to Public Ownership

WITH this issue The Christian Science Monitor concludes a series of special articles in which men of many opinions have given their information and views on the control of public utilities.

Electricity, gas, the telephone and rail or motor-bus transportation, all of which were luxuries or uninvented fantasies not long ago, have become indispensable public services, and in most cases natural monopolies. Particularly in the United States, the question of how the governments, local or national, shall exert the necessary control over the agencies which furnish these services—whether it shall be by state regulation in present form or by some improved mode of administrative regulation or by public ownership and operation of the facilities—has lately become a live political issue, and it arises from time to time in other parts of the world.

The principal criticisms made of the existing regulatory system in the United States are to the effect that the state public service commissions have not adequately protected the interests of the consumer, that effectual control has been lifted out of the reach of these commissions by the innovation of the holding company, and that promptness of adjustment in rates has been lost in long litigation usually over valuation. Now, are these irremediable faults? The closest students of the situation declare they are not.

Or is the alternative of public ownership more attractive than the difficulties of perfecting regulation? There is no denying that municipal operation of electric and gas utilities in a number of localities has made some excellent records. But this is not invariably so; nor does success in one city insure it in another. Efficiency depends largely upon management, whether public or private; and management in a public project depends inescapably upon politics, which is sometimes good, sometimes bad.

So long as the people of many American cities are notably dissatisfied with the administration of their municipal governments, weighted down with machine control and political patronage, can they expect to solve their public utility problems by placing the utilities under that administration?

In choosing between public or private operation, the same test may well be used as would be applied between two competing private syndicates: "Which offers the greater assurance over the longest time of providing honest, efficient, progressive management?" The answer may vary with geography, between cities or between nations.

Yet, whatever its drawbacks and however unsuitable it may be for indiscriminate adoption in the United States, public ownership of utilities is, so far as now appears, the only resort of the people if the public regulation of private ownership should prove utterly ineffectual. For this reason it would seem wise not to close the door to that alternative, but rather to keep it open by equitable provision for such municipally owned utilities as exist or as cities may wish to acquire. It may also be kept open by carefully safeguarded recapture clauses in the leases of national or state water-power resources.

Then recurs the question of what to do to improve regulation. In the first place the efficacy of a public service commission depends very largely upon the adequateness of its appropriations and its staff. Those states which provide ample funds and well-trained personnel for their regulatory departments are, in general, reaping excellent returns from the expenditure. Other states should set aside budgets commensurate with the task if they expect their commissioners to be as well informed and equipped as the executives of the utility companies which they are to oversee.

Next, it is to be recognized that no matter how much money a commission may use, it can accomplish little if the controlling factors in a case are beyond its legal jurisdiction. This has been the situation in an increasing number of instances since the advent of holding companies and of interstate transmission hook-ups, both apparently natural and useful developments in the fields of electricity, gas and the telephone.

Consequently there can no longer be much doubt that some authority is needed which can deal with interstate commerce. Yet these are essentially local utilities. This federal regulatory authority should be designed to supplement but not at all to supplant the state commissions. It might receive jurisdiction only over those interstate carrier companies which transmit electricity, gas or the human voice across state lines, to determine the fairness of their charges and to obtain such relevant information for the state commissions as might be needed from out-of-state corporations.

Finally the time-consuming valuation question must be solved or at least simplified if rates are to be based upon cost of service. For reasons set forth in the Monitor's series, the most feasible settlement between the opposing theories of original cost valuation and reproduction cost valuation—in other words, valuation of a plant at what it did cost when built or at what it would cost now—is a flat halfway compromise between the two. If commissions could take this as an accepted standard, and especially if they could calculate the probable reproduction cost from statistical index numbers instead of appraisals, tremendous savings in litigation and quicker adjustments in rates would result.

Possibly if some commission should adopt this method the United States Supreme Court might approve it, and so a precedent would be established. A commission would have still better ground for using the formula if its state legislature should enact it. But if courts should disapprove, perhaps only an amendment to the United States Constitution would inaugurate the standard. But why not have such an amendment? Surely the subject is big enough; and the only doctrine upon it in the Constitution now is a clause in the Fourteenth Amendment written before anyone even imagined such a network of public utilities as America now has.

With such a program as has been here outlined, the supporters of public regulation of utilities under private ownership could take the field in an affirmative rather than negative way against the proponents of wholesale public ownership in the United States. Under such a program America can have the advantage of that progressiveness and initiative which is natural to private enterprise, may avoid the hazards of political jobselling all too familiar in some localities, and may assure itself of reasonable control over prices and service. "Make regulation workable," is a slogan to be commended.

An Opportunity for the Churches

IT IS a splendid opportunity for applied Christianity which the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment is calling to the attention of the churches. The essence of the idea is that churches can become employers and provide much work in the present emergency by undertaking at once repairs and additions to their property which are needed but which might be put off apathetically unless special effort were made to carry them out.

Massachusetts has no monopoly on the idea. The opportunity is one of which churches everywhere and of any denomination can take advantage. It is not proposed that unnecessary or unwise expenditures be made. The thought is that congregations which contemplate improvements or repairs on their buildings or grounds seize the immediate opportunity to get the work done cheaply and at the same time provide employment for many needy persons. The plan fits in with the entire national effort to supply work instead of charity. And with current construction costs estimated to be 10 or 15 per cent below those two years ago, repairs or improvements can be made economically—possibly more economically than will be possible after the upturn of business gets in full swing.

Such operations not only will have a direct effect in providing jobs, but also will put materials to work. While labor usually comprises 60 per cent of building costs, the cost of materials is largely made up ultimately of other labor charges. Indeed, something like 95 cents of every dollar spent in the building industry goes for labor of some kind. And money which goes to labor soon goes into purchases which quicken the whole current of trade.

However, it is not as a way to revive business that this opportunity will appeal to the churches most strongly, but as a way to alleviate and obviate human misery. The opportunity stands equally in the way of fraternal and civic organizations, but the churches may well set the example of caring for those who may be "an hungered" unless they find the chance to work. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Prestige of the British Throne

SEVERAL recent observers have remarked upon the increased power of the monarchy in England during the last 100 years. The architect of the revived fortunes of the throne was unquestionably Queen Victoria. No doubt is left by a number of recent books, notably the memoirs of E. F. Benson and the correspondence of Gladstone, that, although after the passing of the Prince Consort she apparently retired into privacy, she continued to exercise a dominating influence upon the political activities of her Prime Ministers. Not once, but many times, she overrode the wishes of Disraeli, Gladstone, and Salisbury.

She was able to do this because of her consciousness that she thoroughly understood and expressed the desires of the strongest section of the community—the newly enfranchised middle classes. The return of the Crown to much of its ancient power was therefore due to its being in absolute sympathy with the opinion of the politically dominant class. One might have expected that when the further extension of the franchise transferred political preponderance from the middle classes to the democracy some diminution of the monarchy's popularity would have occurred.

It was indeed, though few appreciated it at the time, a critical moment in the history of the British monarchy. But no such diminution happened. Instead the British kingship has adapted itself without friction or loss of time to the needs of a democratic community. It has established a sympathy with the aims of the democracy which bids fair to rival in intensity the mutual understanding of Victoria and the bourgeoisie.

In Praise of Newsboys

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas, who reached his high estate in politics by way of the newspaper shop, has been saying some complimentary things recently about the army of youngsters who carry the papers. He calls attention to the fact that a "paper route" inculcates sound business practices, develops courtesy and patience, instills punctuality and a strong sense of duty. He implies that many a successful salesman of today probably learned the art of winning a difficult customer as he cried his wares to the passing throngs many years ago.

Senator Capper is undoubtedly right about the newsboy. Despite a machine age which all too readily dispenses with human skill and substitutes for it some impersonal mechanism, the boy of the paper route continues to be an inspiring example of how pluck, poise, good humor and initiative may be competently yoked up with the day's work, and then carried over into the more exacting duties associated with a professional career.

After all, the newsboy performs eagerly a necessary public service, and does it despite rainy weather and a multitude of gloomy streets. Many of these vendors of the news need clothing just now to protect them against the chilling blasts of the winter. When gifts and sympathy are extended to those good workingmen who do ungrudgingly and uncomplainingly the lesser tasks, some kindly interest may be permitted to enfold that painstaking lad who sees to it that a newspaper comes regularly to the door every morning or every evening.

A Chance for Leadership

THREE Republican Presidents have urged upon Congress action which would enable the United States to become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice—and there is apparently not one Senator ready to lead the fight for action on President Hoover's recent World Court message.

Both parties have repeatedly approved the World Court in their national platforms—and yet Republicans and Democrats alike in the Senate are holding aloof from advocacy of action upon it.

A recent poll of 2036 daily papers showed 1357, with a total circulation in round numbers of 27,000,000, unequivocally for ratification. These included the leading papers from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate—and yet in the Senate there seems nothing but a timorous desire to delay action.

In forty-six out of the forty-eight states, the great majority of papers advocate participation in the Court, and in the other two the predominance of Hearst papers in Chicago, and Senator Moses's papers in New Hampshire, explains the apparent strength of the opposition—and yet the daily press reports that Senator Borah will merely report the bill from his committee favorably, and that no one has yet assumed the duty of pressing it for early action.

This is a situation equally inexplicable and intolerable. It is not to be explained wholly on the theory that the Senate is eager to obtain the passage of needed fiscal legislation and apprehends a complete tie-up of all business if the World Court protocols shall be made the subject of debate. Four years ago, when the proposal was ratified with reservations, the vote was seventy-six for and seventeen against. As sixty-four votes were necessary for its passage there were twelve votes to spare. Today, measured in votes, the Court is stronger in the Senate, even in the face of the unwillingness of any man to assume leadership. Under the cloture rule, debate could be checked in forty-eight hours. If a week were given over to the discussion of the protocols, they could readily be ratified and out of the way forever.

It will be an amazing thing if, in view of the tremendous popular support for this measure, some Senator does not seize upon it as affording opportunity to make himself a national leader by demonstration of his devotion to what has received national approbation.

Walking the Publicity Plank

ONE of the greatest tributes to the enterprise of the press of the United States is that it has persuaded the rest of the world that the price which its distinguished sons and daughters must pay to pass the Statue of Liberty is to walk the newspaper plank down the bay. The plank, of course, can be avoided, as the Governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Collet Norman, has discovered, via Bar Harbor. But coming to New York in the regular way few famous foreigners would be temerarious enough to try to crash through. Woe to those who try! The honored visitor will be surprised, as Prince Tokugawa was recently surprised, at the things his shrugs of the shoulder are made to say.

Dr. Albert Einstein—recently designated by G. Bernard Shaw as today's greatest man—paid the price when he landed. Some may feel that unconsciously he brought the publicity upon himself by his preliminary statements which surrounded him in public thought with an air of mystery. But he paid the price exactly.

For fifteen minutes he allowed himself to be grilled on a questionnaire as comprehensive as any that the most fertile Edison could produce. In fifteen minutes, and no more, the savant was expected to make a lightning stab at an astounding variety of subjects. Shot along at a furious pace, he touched on politics, cannonaded into metaphysics, ricocheted into the arts, and finally came to earth with a remedy for the business depression and a statement that it is in the United States that those "latent forces" are to be found "which eventually will kill any serious monster of professional militarism." He emerged with everything save his reputation disheveled.

An oracle indeed would be needed to conquer time and space—even relatively—in such a telescopic inquiry into the phenomena of universes. And if the oracle in Albert Einstein was rather of the Delphic variety, he did manage to illuminate at length the phenomenon of Hitlerism.

But the surprising thing in the entire inquisition was not the ground that was covered, but that which was left uncovered. How could such an authority be permitted to escape the task of "reacting" for public consumption to the sky line and the skyscraper? Searching for other worlds to inquire about, the journalistic interrogators forgot the one which embraced the learned scientist as soon as he landed.

Editorial Notes

In the ten years from 1920 to 1930 the population of the United States has increased about 11 per cent and the number of telephone calls a day 110 per cent, or ten times the increase in population. The American people make about 83,000,000 calls a day, which doesn't look as if conversation is a lost art. And talk isn't cheap, considering that revenues of the Bell System exceed $1,000,000,000 annually.

"Meals with your music" would seem to be the proper slogan for Radio Station KMA of Council Jubilee week to some 200,000 visitors 349,200 pancakes, 7491 pounds of sausage, 2450 pounds of prunes, 31 barrels of sirup, 515 packages of breakfast cereals, and 1200 pounds of butter.

Students at the University of North Carolina borrowed ten times as many books from the university library last year as in 1910. This is one kind of borrowing we are glad to see increasing.

Through the Customs Into Soviet Russia

By MARJORIE SHULER

Miss Shuler recently spent several weeks in Russia, studying conditions under the Bolshevist régime. She has set down her impressions—which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions—in seven articles, of which this is the first

"SO YOURE going to Russia." I grew accustomed to the sound of these words before I sailed from New York City, and to the phrases which practically always followed: "How nice. I wish that I were going."

It was therefore no surprise to hear these words again in Norway. But with what a difference! No pleasant tinge of emulation; on the contrary, a very well defined note of pity. Russia was sure to be uncomfortable, putting it very mildly. And, besides, Communism was becoming dangerous to the rest of the world. Norway had been obliged even to organize its "White Guards" to protect it from the activities of the Reds.

In Sweden the attitude was much the same. "I am sorry you are going to Russia," a well-known woman lawyer confided to me. "You won't like it there," said another professional woman, while for a farewell I was told, "I am glad that you are going, and not I."

Then I turned toward Finland, Russia's next neighbor to the north. As the little coast steamer ended its night in the North Sea and turned with the dawn to wind a slow and tortuous way up the long Gulf of Finland, I found myself listening to a national of still another country, who had spent many years in Russia and in Finland.

"Look there," and he pointed to the white buoys floating on the surface of the water and marking every stretch of rocky land in the narrow channel. "It would take even more accurate charting than that to enable anyone to steer between the wild and impossible criticism of Communism and the extravagant and improbable praise of it which are going on today."

* * *

Finland, too, has its "White Guards" for protection against Bolshevism. Finland, too, is on tiptoe against any possible invasion of people or ideas from the south, I was told in Helsingfors. And here for the first time I heard, "So you're going to Russia," coupled with, "I wouldn't go, no, not for anything."

The Americans who spoke of having "just come out of Russia," in the same way that they would speak of emerging from prison, were equally mystifying, if not alarming.

Determined neither to be unduly worried nor to lose any of the savor of my own fine time by what I had heard, I decided to disregard the decision of another American woman who was about to travel around by Latvia to Warsaw in order to avoid a return visit to Russia, and instead to seek advice from those reliable agents, the representatives of the United States Government in Helsingfors.

Presently I found myself in possession of their contribution to my stock of advice, no less a thing than the copy of the Soviet law, which prescribed for each traveler two coats, two hats, two pairs of shoes, two pieces of jewelry, two pounds of food.

It did not require a survey of my baggage to tell me that I had far in excess of each of these items. Some fellow travelers, being more concerned than I was, began to take up a collection of jewelry, a motley array of articles which ranged all the way from treasured heirlooms to $2.95 strings of imitation pearls, and after an entire day of packing and repacking, interviews with insurance agents and postal officials, all the little packets were returned to their owners because there seemed to be no adequate way to send them, properly insured, around to Warsaw to be picked up after leaving Russia.

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It was rather a silent group of travelers which gathered to take the train for Leningrad. They had thrown away all their books which criticized the present Russian Government. They had put on their oldest and dingiest garments in order that they might look as proletarian as possible. They had divided up their chocolates and biscuits so that each one would have as little excess as possible. But they certainly had more than two pairs of shoes apiece. They had more than two pieces of jewelry each. And they had American dollars, which nobody seemed to be certain they would be allowed to keep.

But, after all, did it matter so much what they had in their luggage, if they did not allow their hearts to be weighed down with fear? It did seem as though a group of people intent upon only their own business and the finding out of honest facts about a country should be able to go unmolested across a frontier, and after a few moments of consideration the members of the group began to smile again.

As they left their hotel in Helsingfors to walk across the station square they had their first encounter with high rounded cobblestones, of which there were hundreds of feet to be crossed.

"Aren't they picturesque," murmured the romantic one of the party.

"They're frightfully hard going," replied the matter-of-fact one.

But none of them realized just how symbolic of the way ahead those cobblestones were to prove; picturesque, yes, but very hard going at times.

It was not like any other leave-taking at the train. There were friends to wave the travelers on their way. But all was so silent, so dark, so overcast with apprehension and doubt, a mental oppression which hovered on the travelers until they left Russia for Poland.

Ill equipped as it was, it was the cleanest train the travelers were to see for some time. Blankets were lacking, but instead there were some pink covers like old-fashioned counterpanes. Food there was none, but the train would stop at the Finnish border for breakfast.

The same quiet of the night before was evident among the passengers as they crowded the corridors on the following morning, leaning out of the windows to watch the unfamiliar architecture of wooden houses with their elaborate carved balconies. Fences were in ill repair. Sometimes whole sections of fences and gates were missing, and in many cases the houses themselves were boarded up, or left deserted with glassless windows and open doorways.

The rain was coming down in torrents when the train drew up at the wooden boxlike customhouse where the passengers had to go to await their luggage. Since the bags came off a piece or two at a time in the custody of one porter, it took some time before the customs inspectors could begin their work.

Not until the first of the bags was being opened did the line move at the door of the little room where money had to be declared. One by one the passengers were admitted to sit on a plain wooden chair before a plain wooden table and declare their funds. Whatever money they had must be laid on the table and painstakingly counted by the little Russian official. Then a slip was made out and signed.

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To me he said only two words. The first, "money," to which I responded by laying my dollars in his hands. The second, "all," at which I nodded. It chanced that he added up incorrectly, so that very apologetically I had to point to the mistake. He scowled and counted again, after which he changed the figure. It appeared that I could keep the dollars, but that they could be changed only by government agencies and that every exchange slip must be saved to be presented for an accounting when I left the country. By this means the Soviet Government helps to maintain its exchange rate of approximately fifty cents a ruble, when the actual buying power of that ruble is less than ten cents.

Meanwhile the inspection of baggage was proceeding. When I returned to the big room I found the censor with a huge pile of confiscated newspapers. The Scandinavians seemed to have more newspapers than socks in their little satchels, and most of the papers were tossed onto the constantly growing pile which the censor was retaining. Some of the papers received a longer consideration before being returned or retained. American address books provoked deep thought, some programs of a luncheon in Helsingfors were read from beginning to end, and books required still longer consideration.

Out of every bag the other customs officials tossed its written or printed contents, to await the inspection of the censor. Confident because I had shipped all of my books around from Helsingfors to Warsaw without touching Russia, had distributed my ten pounds of American chocolates among other willing passengers, and had no huge store of capitalistic jewelry, I waited for the inspection light-heartedly.

As it happened, I found that the present shortage of food in Russia has resulted in practically lifting the embargo against the importation of eatables, so that I might have kept my candy. Certainly no one bothered about my shoes or hats. The only disaster was that the customs inspector caught a dress in the lock of the bag and calmly twisted its chiffon folds in the keyhole.

Should I ask for the bag to be reopened, or just go on smiling? There and then I adopted my policy toward Russia. I went on smiling, and the bag with its fluttering folds of green chiffon was carried out into the rain ahead of me while I followed serenely unconscious of how many times during the next few weeks I should have to smile in the face of adverse conditions.

Notes From Madrid

MADRID

MADRID has now the latest in newspapers. Called La Palabra (The Word), the new organ cannot be bought on the streets, for it never appears in print, being broadcast each morning from the Union Radio Broadcasting Station. At 8 o'clock each morning the bright voice of a señorita can be heard from the loudspeaker and for twenty minutes a "résumé" of the outstanding events of the day is given. There are three editions. On Sundays a "special number" lasting half an hour is broadcast. Another indication of the way in which the radio is linked with the intellectual life of Spain is the fact that a microphone has been installed in the Madrid home of Ramon Gomez de la Serna, the dreamy, fantastic author of "Gregarias," who gives short Arabian-Nights-like talks each evening over the ether.

New Paper Over Radio

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Not content with her new Broadway, with its seventeen-story Telephone Building towering high over the city, Madrid now aims at re-forming the Puerta del Sol, Madrid's Times Square, where the whole tumult and surge of Madrid life can best be seen. It is proposed now to pull down the Ministry of the Interior, built in 1768 by the Frenchman, Jacques Marquet, and sweep away several other buildings in order to clear a great oval place worthy of the heart of Spanish life. This scheme is linked with a plan to hold a giant International Exhibition in Madrid in 1940.

"Times Square" to Be Re-Formed

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A new step in Madrid's big push for modernism is the recent opening of a new super-cinema, complete with the latest "talkie" apparatus, magnificent decorations, comfortable seats and free service, an innovation for Madrid, where it is always usual to tip the attendant. The management has thoughtfully placed a thick carpet on the floor, a reminder that Madrid manners have not kept pace with technical progress and that it still is considered "quite the thing" to stamp the feet loudly and continuously if the film disappoints the spectator. Still, the new cinema represents considerable progress when it is considered that only a few years ago wooden seats or benches were the rule, and women spectators were herded to one side of the building and men to the other.

Super-Cinema Is Opened

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"A New Oxford Movement"

IT WOULD be very interesting to know what our ancestors would have said about the scheme of the Oxford vicar who, it is now disclosed, for some months past has been keeping his choir boys quiet and well-behaved by giving them "adventure stories" to read during the sermon. It is true that these are really missionary stories—which in some cases involve far more hazards and hardships than any experienced by buccaneers and Sexton Blakes—but that does not detract from the essential break with tradition which lies in the frank admission that a sermon alone is not "of ample power, To chasten and subdue" a really good fit of the fidgets in a row of unoccupied and uninterested youngsters. It is not to be supposed that the complaint in question is at all a modern affliction; choir boys are selected for their voices rather than their virtues, and sermon-tasting has never been a natural preoccupation of normal youth.

But the older dispensation took it for granted that even if small boys could not follow and did not like the address from the pulpit, it was a thoroughly good thing that they should be forced to sit through it with an air of as much attention as they could be made to assume. Moreover, the sermons were vastly longer; the older method was for discipline all round in undiluted doses. Now we cut our sermons down in deference to demands of the elder sort—and at Oxford they take the tendency a stage farther by excusing the younger end from even an outward air of attention. It is to be feared that there is little doubt about it—the pastors and masters of an earlier generation would have been frankly horrified; everywhere the tendency is toward ease and indifference instead of diligence and discipline. However, in this case there is still a possibility that good may yet emerge. Once let it be thoroughly understood that it is the choir boy's business to read and not listen and he may, with the inquiring perversity that is proper to his age, decide to put the book down and pay some attention to the sermon.—*Manchester Guardian.*